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SIXPENCE.

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THE MAN WHO HAS FLOWN A CIRCULAR KILOMÈTRE: MR. HENRY FARMAN AND HIS AEROPLANE.

The most extraordinary feat yet performed in the navigation of the air was accomplished at Issy, near Paris, on January 13, when Mr. Henry Farman covered the circular kilomètre with his aeroplane. It is not the first time that Mr. Farman has flown a kilomètre, but his former experiments were unofficial. Last Monday he competed formally for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2000 for covering a circular course of a kilomètre with a machine heavier than air, and he won it after a perfectly successful flight.

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MUSIC.

IN matters of art France is apt to lead the world, and Frenchmen have apparently solved the problem of giving good opera to the public at prices ranging from 5d. to 3s. 4d. per seat. The new scheme owes its inception to the ex-Minister of Fine Arts, M. Briand, who is assisted by the brothers Isola. La Gaieté is the theatre chosen, the Paris Municipality makes a gift of the lease to the directors, and the management of the Grand Opéra and the Opéra Comique will lend their artists to the Gaieté. Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, Verdi, Rossini, and Meyerbeer are among the composers whose work will be given; and, as every class of Parisian is fond of opera, there seems no reason at all to doubt the success of the experiment. Of course, the Opera House and the Opéra Comique will receive a certain proportion of the receipts when they lend their artists, but under the State Aid arrangements these artists must be paid whether they are singing or resting. No risk is likely to arise from competition, because the people who are habitués of the two great Opera Houses are not likely to go to the Gaieté for the pleasure of hearing performances that cannot be quite as good, in point of mounting and accessories, in company that they would regard as being less select. It is a pity that some similar arrangement cannot be made in this country. If the public could get good opera at prices ranging from a 6d. gallery to a 3s. 6d. stall, it is hard to believe that it would stay away for the sake of the catch-penny tunes of comic opera, or the banalities of the lower class music-hall. But, of course, everything must make a start, and if the French idea is a success, we may have something similar on this side of the Channel. If it does not reach us, it may reach our children or grandchildren. It is hard enough at present to make opera pay with the aid of a subscription list.

The Philharmonic Society will celebrate the opening of its ninety-sixth year on Wednesday, January 29, when Jenö Hubay will make his first appearance in England, and will play Bach's concerto for two violins with his pupil, Franz von Vecsey, and will conduct the first performance of his new violin concerto, which Vecsey will play. It will be seen that the Philharmonic Society has decided to employ the services of several conductors during the ensuing season, and we cannot regard this as an unwise decision. Dr. Frederick Cowen is a musician of the first class, but we do not regard him as a born conductor, and cannot help thinking that the orchestra will be all the better if the musical views of men of other temperaments are enforced from time to time. Of course, Dr. Cowen will conduct several of the concerts, and this is as it should be.

The world that goes shopping will be interested to note the return of the Thursday "12 o'clock's" to the Aeolian Hall, where Mesdames Beatrice Langley and Mathilde Verne have already resumed their pleasant and spirited undertaking. The popularity of these concerts is undoubted, and may be expected to endure while the programmes continue to be as well chosen and as finely executed as they are at present.

"A GALLERY OF PORTRAITS."

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A WHITE MAN." AT THE LYRIC.

IT is the play's cow-punchers and tenderloots and "toughs" and Red Indians, its scenes of altercation and rough banter, and revolver-shooting in a drinking saloon, and its pictures of wild dare-devil life in the Western States that are going to make Mr. Milton Royle's backwoods melodrama, "A White Man," one of the greatest successes Mr. Lewis Waller has ever had as a London actor-manager. The atmosphere of the place appears extraordinarily realistic, and it is the strangeness and novelty of that, along with the constant surprises and excitement of the story, which will win the Lyric's new programme favour with even the more exigent class of playgoer. Popular audiences, no doubt, will revel in the pathos, very much over-strained, of the drama's closing passages, and may see nothing impossible in the aristocratic hero's quixotry at the opening of the tale, where, to save a married lady he loves from disgrace, he takes upon himself by flight abroad the burden of a crime of her husband's, and this though the husband is a childless peer of whom, as cousin, he is heir. However, as the hero does not take his own troubles seriously, neither need his audience. It is enough for them that he thus gets out to the West, and is able to wear the picturesque cow-boy costume, and that there he flouts bullies to his companions' delight, and plays the "white man" to red men and whites alike. He is indeed the pink of chivalry, and because an Indian girl saves his life, straightway marries her, and so becomes a "squaw-man." When the inevitable message comes that his cousin has died, making a confession, and that the title is now his, he deems it his duty to remain with his Indian squaw, more especially as he is a father. But he agrees to send his half-breed son to England to be educated for his future position, whereupon the Indian mother commits suicide, and leaves the way open for the hero to marry his cousin's widow and take up his rank. The scene of the father's distress over his little boy's departure and that of the bereaved mother's death are sure to harrow the emotions of unsophisticated playgoers, but it is the melodrama's general atmosphere—like that of Bret Harte's stories, yet seemingly more real—which is its strongest recommendation. Various Indian parts are admirably rendered at the Lyric by Indian representatives using their own language, which an interpreter translates into English. Miss Dorothy Dix's pantomime is extremely expressive in the part of the Indian squaw, and Miss Nora Lancaster makes a pretty Countess. But the features of the performance are Mr. George Fawcett's Big Bill, a delightful portrait of a slow-speaking, sententious Yankee; and Mr. Lewis Waller's gallant, chivalrous, and wholly sympathetic hero. Mr. Waller's Jim Carston will prove one of his most memorable impersonations.

"PAGE 97." AT THE GARRICK.

"Page 97," the Garrick's new after-piece, in which Mr. Henri de Vries impersonates some half-dozen different characters, is not another "Case of Arson." In that play—a little masterpiece, of its kind—we saw a Dutch actor dealing with life that he knew and types that were familiar to him, and the result was not only a wonderful exhibition of virtuosity on his part, but a strangely vivid suggestion of reality in the scene as a whole. "Page 97," for which Mr. Theodor Kremer is responsible, is just a cheap detective-tale, of which the characters are mainly English. Now, Mr. de Vries has not sufficiently mastered our language, and is not well enough acquainted with English types, to produce in this instance the same impression of fidelity to fact. His burglar is a clever study, and his Polish Jew is copied from "A Case of Arson," but the actor's accent spoils the lifelikeness of his other portraits. As an example, however, of quick changes and as an illustration of the plasticity of his talent, his performance at the Garrick is noteworthy enough.

THE BARNSELY DISASTER.

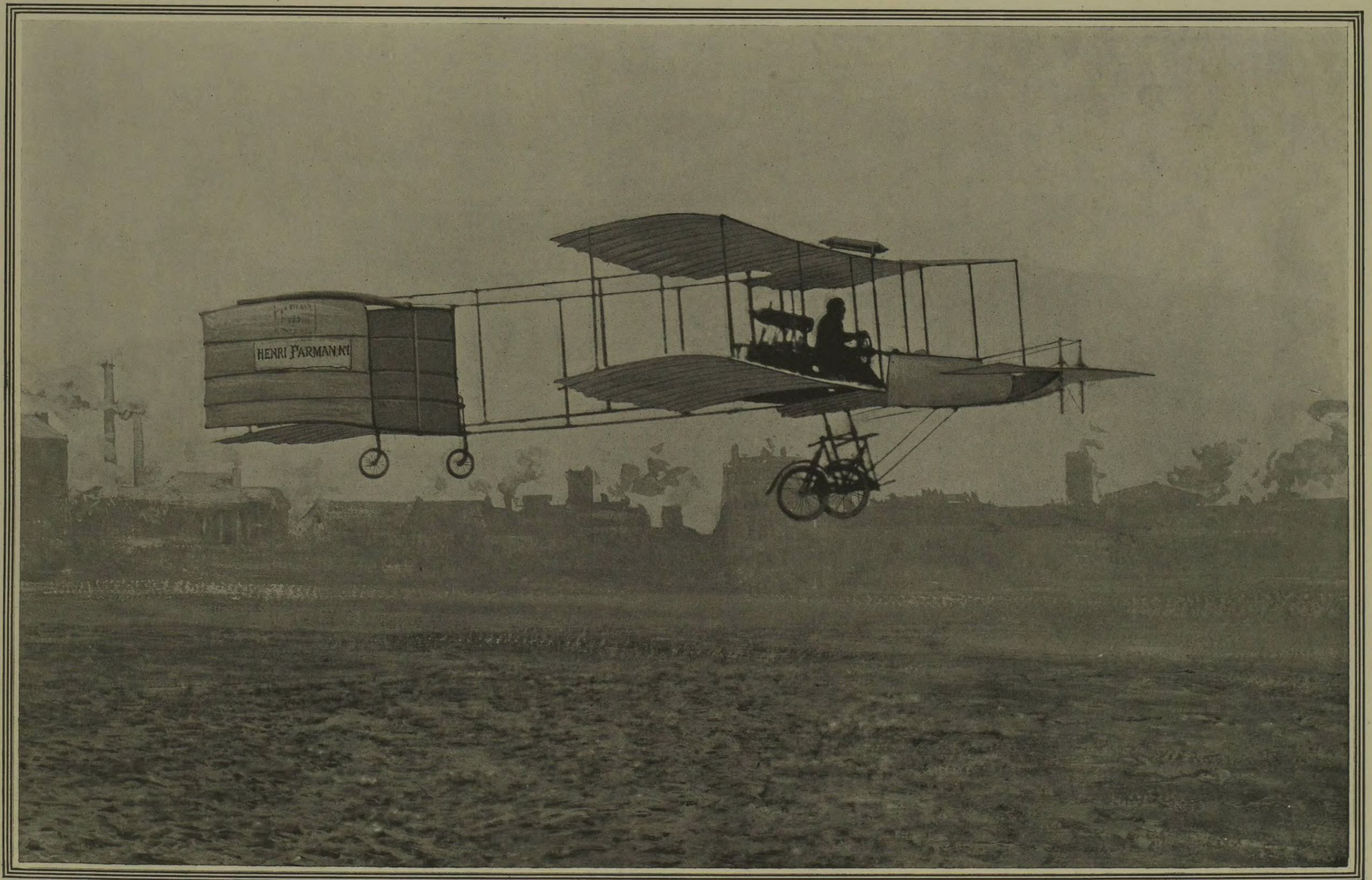
A TERRIBLE disaster, by which sixteen children lost their lives and nine were seriously injured, occurred on Saturday afternoon last in the Harvey Institute at Barnsley. The hall, which is the property of the Corporation, had been rented by a Cinematograph Company for a series of afternoon and evening entertainments, and there was to be a special matinee on Saturday afternoon at very low prices. Admission to the gallery being one penny, the gallery was soon crowded, and an attempt was made to transfer some of the ticket-holders, who were nearly all children, from the gallery to the pit. The children, descending eagerly, met those who were still coming up. First there was a crush, and then there was a panic. Children on the lower steps of the staircase were thrown down, others fell on them, and although all possible assistance was given as soon as possible nearly thirty were dead or seriously injured. An inquiry has been opened. The King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales have sent messages of sympathy, which will find an echo throughout the country. Pending the official inquiry, it is impossible to say with justice where the responsibility for this disastrous accident lies.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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A Devil's Bargain. Florence War-den. 6s.

MAN FLIES AT LAST: THE SUCCESSFUL CIRCULAR FLIGHT OF A MACHINE HEAVIER THAN AIR.

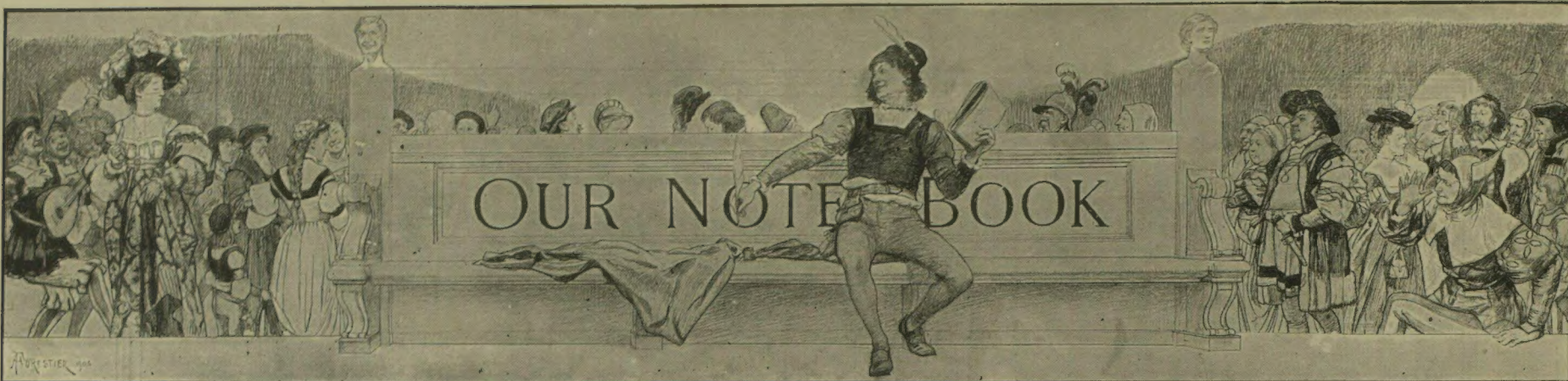
PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



MR. FARMAN ON HIS AEROPLANE WINNING THE DEUTSCH-ARCHDEACON PRIZE FOR A CIRCULAR KILOMÈTRE.

At Issy, Paris, on January 13 Mr. Henry Farman, the son of the Paris Correspondent of an English newspaper, won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for the successful flight of an air-ship heavier than air over a circular course measuring one kilomètre. Mr. Farman's machine consists of a central box-kite formed of two planes. Behind this stretches a light iron frame-work, at the extremity of which

is another box-kite with wings for stability. In the centre of this rear kite is the vertical rudder. The horizontal rudder is right in front, and the motor is between the two central planes. Below the framework are wheels on which the machine runs before it rises. During the successful trial the aeroplane rose to the height of about twenty feet, and it attained a speed of thirty-one miles an hour.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT seems a just and reasonable thing, a part of the cosmos, as reasonable as the rain and the sun and green leaves in summer, that the wrong people should have the wrong arguments. The really startling and supernatural thing, the thing that makes the soul stagger, is the fact that the right people have the wrong arguments. The people who really are right are always misrepresented; they are not misrepresented by their enemies, but by themselves. The people who really have an excellent case cannot be induced to state it. For instance, it happens from time to time that the police are really right. It does not happen often, of course, but it does happen; and, when it does, there is always some mistake about the mode of presenting the matter to the public. When the Government is right in principle, it takes a special and peculiar care to be wrong in detail. There have been many examples of this; but I suppose no example could possibly be stronger than that of certain prosecutions within living memory. If you read the public reports of most prosecutions in the ordinary newspapers, the whole thing seems to be pure nonsense. But then nearly everything, as reported in the ordinary newspapers, seems to be pure nonsense. The man who reports a criminal trial in a modern newspaper seems to have (as far as I can make out) only three quite clear and definite objects. First, in all cases, he desires to conceal the name of the crime. Second, in aristocratic cases he desires to conceal the name of the criminal. And third, in all cases political, religious, or in any way important he desires to conceal the whole course of the argument. I am quite sure myself that this mysterious method provokes much more indecent imagination than any indecency could provoke. I can quite understand not reporting a case at all; but I cannot see the value of reporting it at great length, but so as to mean nothing. I have read long police paragraphs at the end of which one literally could not tell whether it was a case of arson or forgery or stealing a horse.

One of the worst examples of this obscurity and illogicality in the legal proceedings or in the reports of them is furnished by such curious cases as those to which I have already alluded. If you read the newspapers, the tale is plain bosh; but, fortunately, I have penetrated far enough into the facts of the modern world never to believe the newspapers. I have heard men talking contemptuously of private gossip; and I have heard men talking proudly of the dignity of the Press. But I have come to the conclusion that if you never believe the Press and if you always believe private gossip (within reason) you will probably be right. Private gossip is so much more serious than the Press. Private gossip is so much more responsible than the Press. I say this literally, not flippantly; for, indeed, the thing is perfectly clear. A man does not wear a mask when he tells you a story in a club; but a man does wear a mask when he tells you a story in the columns of the *Daily Post* or the *Morning Telegraph*. The man in the club may be drunk—he generally is—but he is sober enough to remember his own name. But the Special Correspondent is sober enough to forget his own name, or, at least, to conceal it. All that anybody ever really meant as the evil of gossip is much more characteristic of established journalism: the

fact that gossip comes from nowhere in particular and from everywhere at once; that no name can be put to it as the name of an author, that you cannot run it to earth, but when you attempt to contradict it strange obstacles of entanglement and denial seem to cross your path. All this, which is so true of private scandal, is very much truer of public journalism. The frivolous chatter is now all in public journalism. The public responsibility is all in private conversation.

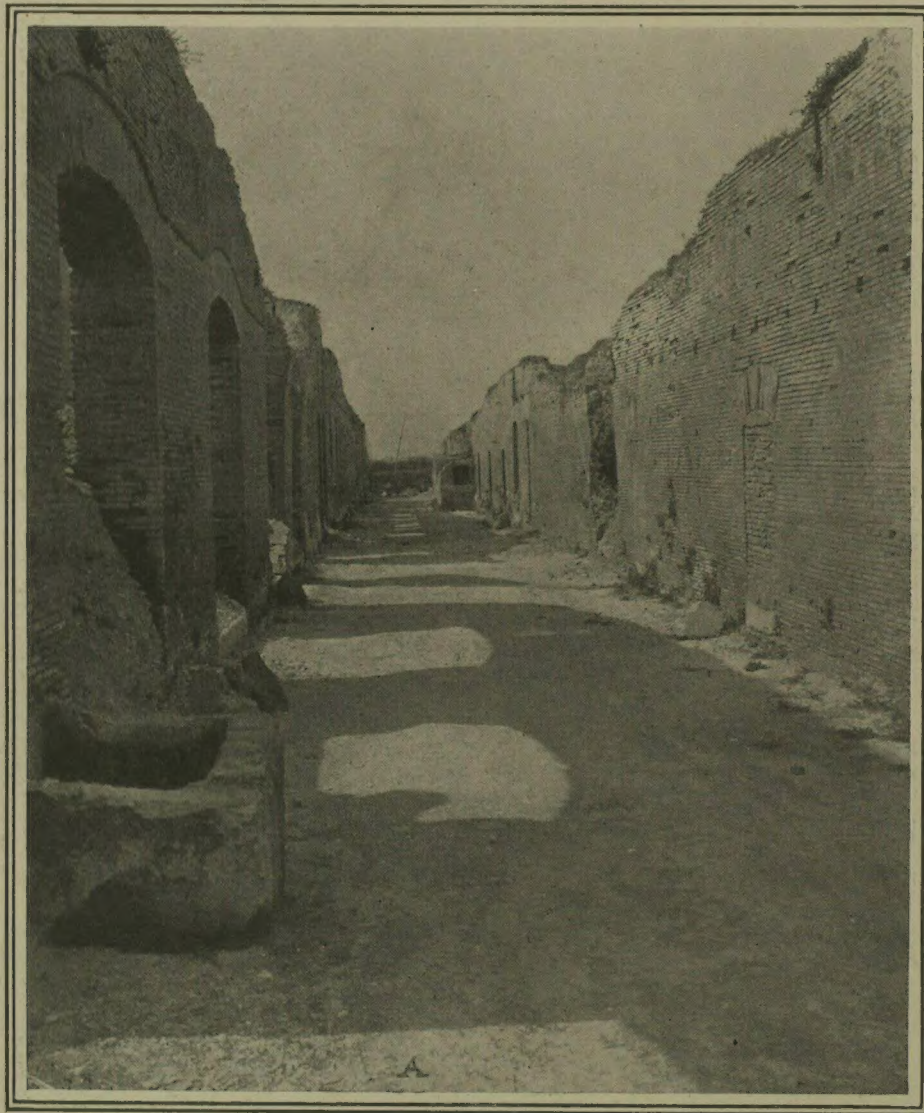
So it is specifically about criminal prosecutions. If I had gone by the newspapers I should have thought

at least they were wrong to kill Socrates; then in that case I have only two remarks to make. First, that I do not say that ordinary knowledge, gathered from seeing men in the streets of your own little town, is infallible, but only that it is more infallible than high-class journalism. Second, that I am not by any means sure that they were wrong in killing Socrates. But that is another argument; we will have it another week.

The present subject (whenever I attempt to get to it I seem to get somewhere else) is that private assurances are generally much more reliable than public explanations; especially when (as generally happens nowadays) the public explanations are not intended to explain. These personal statements that I have heard assure me that whether or no the man is guilty of the crime which is charged to him, he is at least odd from the point of view of ordinary manners. I have known many such men, at any rate, marked by essential or spiritual bad manners, by brutal disregard for the age or sex of the people to whom they speak, and generally of an ugly disposition, not so much to argue with their equals as to shock those who are his inferiors in experience or their superiors in innocence. I say I have heard of such men. I do not of necessity believe the description; but I do understand it. The newspaper description I do not understand at all.

That a man should be tried in secret merely for attacking certain institutions affects me as merely meaningless. A man who attacks, say, the Christian religion in the modern world is not an unheard-of or extraordinary person. The extraordinary person is the person who defends the Christian religion; I (for example) am an extraordinary person—I mean in that respect. If a man violates verbal decency, let the Government prosecute him for violating verbal decency, of which all modern men approve, instead of prosecuting him for violating religious orthodoxy, of which nearly all modern men, except a few of my personal friends, strongly disapprove. Why should they dig up an old Act of Parliament which, taken literally, applies quite as much to Mr. John Morley or to Mr. Lecky, when they might take other ground, or, best of all, leave the matter to a public opinion which can really distinguish between one class of cases and another? One can only explain it by that mysterious and universal law which leads persons in a position of authority to manage to be wrong even when they happen to be right.

As I am myself one of those who do believe in orthodoxy, I may be allowed, perhaps, to say that I am certain that orthodoxy loses, at this moment, even in a worldly sense, every time it uses these legal and official weapons. For the weapons are not merely antiquated weapons; they are such very weak weapons. We cannot give our enemy a gag; we only give him a grievance! Cynically, these powers do us no good. Ideally, they do us harm. It is as if two duellists had to fight with sharp swords, but one was allowed to wear a shirt and not the other. The shirt would be a privilege: but yet not a protection. It would not be enough to give him the victory: but it would be just enough to make his victory unpopular.



AN ANCIENT ROMAN STREET NOW COMPLETELY EXCAVATED:
THE STRADA DELLA FONTANA AT OSTIA.

The Strada della Fontana, the excavation of which has just been completed, was one of the principal thoroughfares of the ancient city of Ostia. It led from the High Street to the barracks of the police (Statio Vigilum), which were discovered by Professor Lanciani in 1888. The fountain, from which the street has been named, appears on the right of the photograph, more in the shape of an oven than of a water-basin. The reason is that, to keep the fountain free from pollution, it was vaulted over, and its opening protected with a shutter, the keys of which were probably distributed among the immediate neighbours. The nearest door on the left of the photograph (A) leads into an apartment remarkable for a flat ceiling gracefully ornamented with frescoes. The pieces of painted plaster were found lying scattered on the floor, but Dr. Vaglieri, who is in charge of the excavation, hopes to be able to put them together, and restore the whole ceiling.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY PROFESSOR LANCIANI.]

the whole thing not only unjust but unmeaning. But suppose I have come across some gossip; gossip is another name for democracy. Then I have heard something of the man against whom the charge is brought from people who have actually heard him speak. That is, I know something about him in the way that a strong, successful, and therefore small democracy knows something about one of its noisier and more annoying citizens. I know something about him, just as an Athenian citizen (who had no newspapers) knew something about Socrates. If the witty reader of this page (I should think there can be only one reader of this page, and I feel somehow that he must be witty)—if the witty reader of this page replies that Athenian citizens, if they knew about Socrates, did not at any rate know him well enough to leave him alone; if that sparkling person remarks that

"ARE OUR CHILDREN SAFE?" ANXIETY AFTER THE BARNSELEY DISASTER.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BARNSELEY.



Dr. Hall.

THE ATTEMPT TO RESTORE RESPIRATION: THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE HALL.

On the afternoon of January 11 a dreadful disaster occurred at the Barnsley Institute, where a cinematograph entertainment was given to children. When the gallery was filled, the children who were still on the stairs were turned back, in order to be admitted to the body of the hall. At a sharp turn in the stairs they met others coming up, and those above came on unchecked; a fatal crush resulted, and sixteen children were killed. As soon as the bodies could be got outside the building, Dr. Hall and the police tried artificial respiration, and in a few cases they were successful.



SENDING RATS TO THE GUILLOTINE: M. ZUSCHLAG, THE FOUNDER OF THE DANISH RAT-EXTERMINATION MOVEMENT, CARICATURED AS ROBESPIERRE.

THE passing of the Danish Rat Law, and the history of the movement which led to it, presents a curious and interesting chapter in economic zoology and hygiene. It also serves to show how a man, having taken hold of a truth and possessing unbounded energy and enthusiasm, may, single-handed, fight the most merciless

scruple to denounce Zuschlag as an enemy to his own country; but the "simple sum" contained in the first count of the indictment gave the thrifty Danes "furiously to think." And Zuschlag never tired of pointing out, "If you will take the trouble to pass a law, through your representatives, granting a premium of one penny to

payment of a premium of not less than a halfpenny, and not more than a penny, according to the districts, for each rat handed in, the money to be supplied by a State grant of £1400 per annum, and by a levy to be made by the local authorities at the rate of three shillings per annum for each hundred inhabitants. It is interesting to note



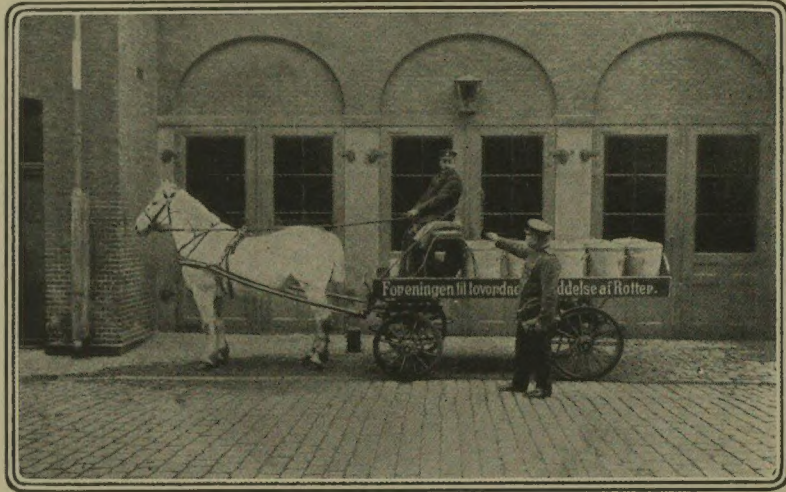
THE RAT-CATCHER'S PARADISE: A CARICATURIST'S DREAM OF SOCIETY GONE MAD ON RAT-HUNTING.

ridicule, an appalling lethargy, and a fierce and powerful opposition, and yet in the end emerge victoriously with the whole civilised world rallying to his support.

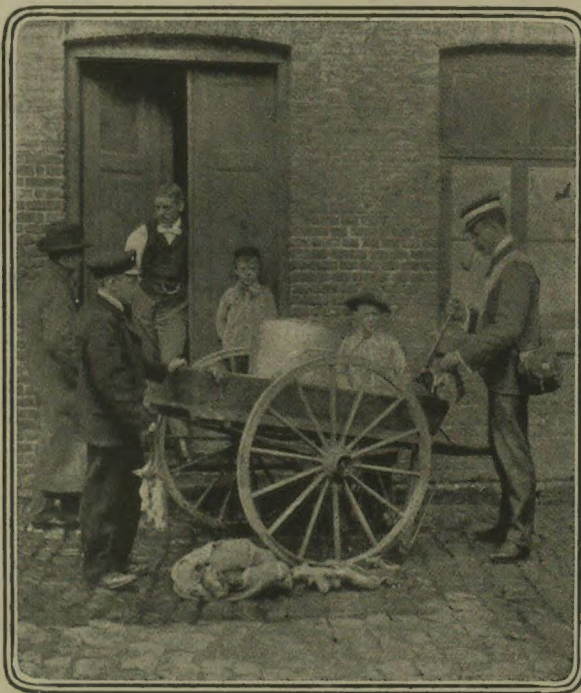
That is, in sober truth, what has happened to Zuschlag, the Danish civil engineer, who is the author, chief apostle, and undisputed "generalissimo" of the world's crusade against the rat. When first, ten years ago, he raised his voice, "calling his countrymen to arms" and demanding the immediate passing of a law for the wholesale extermination of the rat, there was much merriment in the State of Denmark. But presently Zuschlag published a book: "The Rat and Civilisation." It contained a terrible indictment of the brown rat, and gradually brought about a radical change in the public opinion. For Zuschlag had proved by overwhelming evidence that the rat fulfils no useful function, that each rat costs at the lowest estimate one farthing a day "to keep," and as there were at least as many rats in Denmark as people, the needless loss in food alone—to say nothing of the material destroyed by them—would in one year amount to some £400,000. He further showed conclusively that the rat is the chief agent in spreading trichinosis—a disease little known here in England, but a very real danger in Denmark—and with rare intuition he saw that the rat is also primarily responsible for the fearful ravages of the bubonic plague in India and other countries within the plague-belt, because it forms the vehicle by which the plague-flea is transferred from a plague-stricken native to a healthy one.

This latter statement appealed deeply to the sentiment of the Danish people; the second fact was in wide circles a powerful argument *ad hominem*, but served also to arouse a bitter hatred among those interested in the Danish pork export trade, who did not

everyone who brings a dead rat, you will save collectively seven shillings and fivepence on that rat for each year of its natural life you prevent it from living. And—and this is a very big 'and'—you will also save a number of people, maybe yourself among them, from dying of trichinosis. Now, if the rats do not cause you personally any loss, perhaps you will support the movement on the grounds of public utility. If the public interest is no concern of



THE DANISH DEAD-CART FOR RATS: THE EXTERMINATION SOCIETY'S INSPECTOR ON HIS ROUNDS.



A DANISH INSPECTOR OF THE RAT-EXTERMINATION SOCIETY COLLECTING AND CHECKING DEAD RATS.

The inspector cuts off the tail of each rat to avoid double payment. The hand-barrow carries air-tight receptacles for the bodies.

that the whole and sole administration of the Rat Law is in the first clause of the law given to Zuschlag and his Incorporated Society for the Systematic Destruction of Rats, to give it its full title. It gives advice on all matters appertaining to the law, and receives from each local authority each quarter a report showing what funds have been received and how they have been expended.

From the reports to hand it is clear that the Rat Law has, so far, been an unqualified success. The premium system has enlisted the services of the poorer section of the people, as Zuschlag predicted that it would, and consideration of the public weal has secured the enthusiastic support of the other classes. At the depôts in the towns huge "bags" are handed in every day, and the "travelling depôts" in the rural districts report similar successes. Men, women, and children all come with their booty, which has been secured by trapping, shooting, poisoning, by ferret, dog, or cat, and not infrequently by a well-directed half-brick. On half-holidays it is no unusual sight to see a party of clerks marching out to a rat-shooting expedition, followed by a few men and boys, who gather up the rats that have been slain "by Act of Parliament," to exchange them afterwards at the depôts for coin of the realm.

When a rat is given up, its tail is cut off and carcase and tail are put into separate air-tight receptacles. Each night, the tails, which serve as a receipt and check, are counted and then burned with the carcasses at the local gasworks. In the villages they are buried under the supervision of the local health authority. The example of Denmark has now been followed by England, and a society for the extermination of rats has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Lauder Brunton. Lord Avebury is treasurer.

W. R. BOELTER.



THE BEARER OF PLAGUE TO ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES: THE BLACK RAT, EXTERMINATED BY THE BROWN RAT.

Reproduced from the "Royal Natural History" by permission of Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co.

yours, then, perhaps, the danger to your health and life will convince you of the urgent necessity for this crusade."

These were in effect Zuschlag's arguments, and they proved forcible enough to convert gradually the whole kingdom to his views. A private Bill was brought in Parliament, but shelved for political reasons. When, however, a new Cabinet had come into office the Home Secretary brought in a measure which quickly passed both Houses, and came into force on the first of last July. It provides for the



THE COMMON BROWN RAT, UPON WHICH SENTENCE OF DEATH HAS BEEN PASSED BY DENMARK AND BRITAIN.

Reproduced from the "Royal Natural History" by permission of Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co.

THE WAR ON RATS: DENMARK'S EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED BY ENGLAND.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



PENNIES FOR DEAD RATS: DANISH SCHOOL-CHILDREN CLAIMING THE PREMIUM FOR CARCASSES AT A FIRE-BRIGADE STATION IN COPENHAGEN.

A movement has just been set on foot in England to exterminate the rat, which has been proved to be a menace to public health. Some time ago the Danes were aroused to the danger by the arguments of Mr. Zuschlag, who showed that the rat was a source of trichinosis, and that each rat cost a farthing a day for material destroyed, or £400,000 per annum. The

Government then put a premium of not less than a halfpenny or more than one penny on every dead rat. The children find this a pleasant source of income. They bring dead rats to the fire-stations, where an official checks the bodies and cancels each rat by cutting off its tail, so that the money may not be collected twice. The bodies are burned nightly at the gasworks.

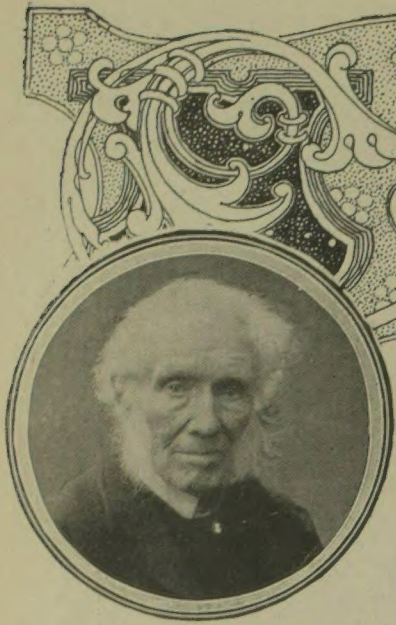


Photo. Bolak.
MR. W. P. FRITH, R.A.,
Honoured by the King on his 89th Birthday.

painting many pictures of considerable literary interest, he came very prominently before the public with his well-known canvases, "Derby Day" and "The Railway Station." Mr. Frith has enjoyed a long and prosperous career, and can tell stories of many of the most interesting men and women of the Victorian era.

Sir Julius Charles Wernher, who has taken action against the French engineer, M. Lemoine, who says he can make diamonds, is, of course, the head of the great financial house of Wernher, Beit and Co. Sir Julius, who was created a Baronet in 1905, comes from Darmstadt, where he was born nearly sixty years ago. He owns Bath House, in Piccadilly, and houses a fine collection of objets d'art there. The secret of M. Lemoine's efforts is said to lie in a sealed envelope in one of the strong rooms of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, and was not to be opened until the inventor's death. M. Lemoine must have been very convincing to

have obtained the support of as shrewd a financier as Sir Julius Wernher, whose business house has had the controlling interests in the De Beers diamond mine since its amalgamation, and may control that mine yet, although one of its great rival houses has acquired an enormous interest during the past eighteen months. The case of Wernher versus Lemoine is creating widespread interest in Paris and in London.

On Monday last the National Skating Association, which was established twenty-nine years ago, held its twelfth race for the British Skating Championship, and Mr. Albert Tebbit, who has held the Championship for thirteen years, failed, by something less

than three seconds, to retain it. The Championship was captured by Mr. F. W. Dix, of Raunds, to whom the King's Cup was presented by Dr. G. Cunningham. The race was run at Lingay Fen, in Cambridge, under ideal conditions, and Mr. Dix covered the mile and a-half in 4 min. 37.3-5 sec.

Sir Thomas Ekins Fuller, who has held the office of Agent-General for Cape Colony in London since 1902, is now retiring in his seventy-seventh year. His has been a busy life. Journalism claimed him in the early 'sixties, when he became editor of the *Cape Argus*, and filled the post for eight years. Then he became Emigration Commissioner for the Cape Government, and a few years later was elected to the House of Assembly for Cape Town, and sat from 1878 to 1891. Sir Thomas has been General Manager of the Union Steamship Company in South Africa, and a Director of the De Beers Mining Company. He received his knighthood in 1904.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, has been chosen to succeed Viscount Aoki as Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Root, Secretary of State, has assured the Japanese authorities that the appointment will be received with pleasure in the United States. It is

MR. W. P. Frith, R.A., who has just been honoured by the King, entered his ninetieth year last week. His first pictures, dealing with Shakespearean subjects, were exhibited in the Royal Academy when he was no more than twenty-one, and after

Photo. Lafayette.
SIR ARTHUR VICARS,
Ulster King-of-Arms.

Photo. P.P.A.
MR. TAKAHIRA,
Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

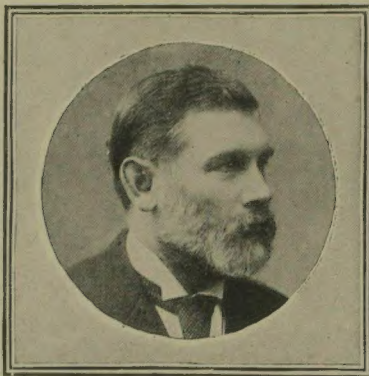


Photo. Fiall.
SIR JULIUS WERNHER,
Prosecutor in the Great Diamond Case.

hoped that this appointment will lead to a satisfactory solution of the many and serious problems outstanding between America and Japan, and nowhere will such a solution be more welcome than in these islands, where we regard our kinsfolk across the Atlantic as near and dear relatives, and the people of the far-off island empire as our allies and friends.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR THOMAS FULLER,
Agent-General for Cape Colony, retiring.

The Irish Regalia Jewels Case.

By retiring from the Court of Inquiry Sir Arthur Vicars, who has held the office of Ulster King-of-Arms since 1893, and is Registrar and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, has deepened the interest taken in the proceedings of the Viceregal Commission which is inquiring into the loss of the Castle Crown jewels in Dublin. It will be remembered that Sir Arthur Vicars and his counsel, Mr. J. H. Campbell, K.C., and Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., withdrew from the inquiry shortly after it was opened, and the Commissioners declared that as Sir Arthur Vicars is the only person directly interested in the result of the inquiry, they could not proceed with it without the information which

he, as the responsible custodian of the jewels, could give. They reported in this sense to the Lord Lieutenant, but the Lords Justices advised the Commission that it must continue its sitting. Sir Arthur Vicars was moved to retire from the Commission because he was informed in October last that it had been decided to reconstitute his office, and to remove him from it. He believes that the Commission is too limited in its scope to enable him to vindicate his public and private character.

Man Flies at Last.

Rather more than a year ago MM. Deutsch and Archdeacon offered a prize of 50,000 francs to anyone who would cover a circular course of a kilometre in an aeroplane heavier than the air. M. Santos-Dumont, the celebrated Brazilian, was a competitor, and it was confidently expected that he would win the prize, but it has fallen to Mr. Henry Farman, a young Englishman, son of an English newspaper correspondent in Paris, who has already achieved some distinction in bicycle and motor racing. The race was run under the auspices of the Aero Club of France on the military ground at Issy. Mr. Farman's aeroplane, after running along the ground for about 20 yards rose quite easily into the air, reaching a height of about 20 feet, and attaining a speed of nearly twenty-five miles an hour. It went quite easily to the half-way post, made a wide sweep, turning without difficulty, and came back to the starting point as easily as it had gone away, dropping to earth quite smoothly one minute and twenty-eight seconds after starting, and thus covering the course at the rate of thirty-one miles an hour. Mr. Farman told an interviewer, after the race was won, that he could have covered many kilometres had it been necessary. He is coming to England to compete for the prizes here, one of which is £1000 for a run over a straight mile. For this event Mr. Farman will build a fresh aeroplane. The Aero Club entertained Mr. Farman to dinner on Thursday, and presented him with a gold medal and the cheque for £2000.



Photo. Topical.
ONE OF THE GIVERS OF THE DEUTSCH-ARCHDEACON AEROPLANE PRIZE WON ON JAN. 13 BY MR. FARMAN'S MACHINE: M. DEUTSCH.

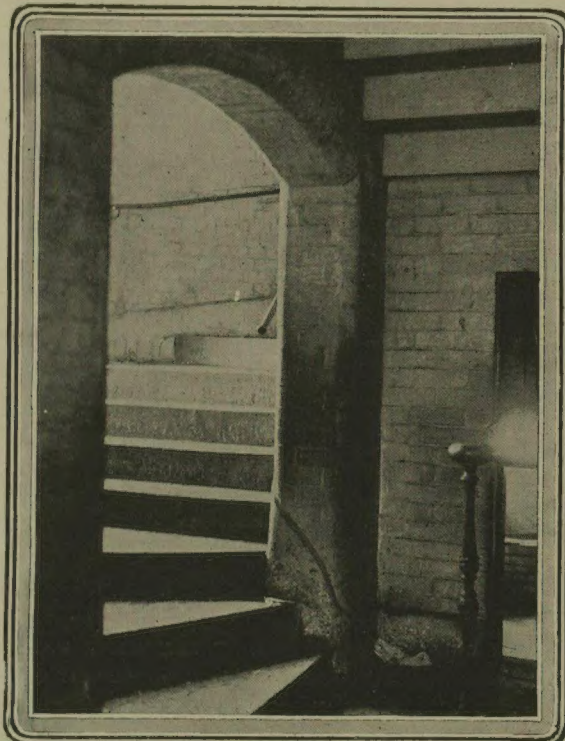


Photo. Topical.
THE BARNSELY DEATH-TRAP: THE STAIRCASE WHERE SIXTEEN CHILDREN WERE KILLED.

The staircase leads to the gallery. That part of the house had been filled, and the children were turning back to be admitted to the body of the hall. At the turn of the staircase, those who were rushing downstairs met others still coming up; some fell, and the corner became a death-trap.



Photo. Sport and General.
MR. F. W. DIX, WINNER OF THE SKATING AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

HONOURING THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL HERO, SCANDERBEG.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



ALBANIANS AT THE TOMB OF SCANDERBEG ON HIS DEATH-DAY, JANUARY 17.

Scanderbeg (Alexander Bey), originally called George Castriota, was born in 1403, and died at Alessio on January 17, 1468. He was the son of John Castriota, lord of a hereditary principality in Albania, and in his youth he was sent as a hostage to the Ottoman Court. On the death of John Castriota the Porte decided to annex the principality. Alexander returned, proclaimed his independence, and maintained himself successfully against the Sultans Amurath II. and Mohammed II.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

A LITTLE STUDY OF PAIN.

HUMANITY is ever face to face with problems affecting its welfare, and amongst these questions two stand out prominently over others which are included in the reflections of social and scientific philosophers alike.

These are the origin of evil, and its neighbour topic, the mystery of pain. Perhaps pain as a subject of discussion is less mysterious in its nature than that which attempts to account for the evil of the universe, but indeed pain and evil are phases of life which are inextricably interwoven in the warp and woof of existence. Pain is itself accounted a form of evil, and it figures forth as an essential part of the misery that philosophers attempt to account for, and in some cases even to explain away. The physical side of pain is not difficult to explain; the moral side of it, if so I may term it, which seeks to account for its infliction under circumstances suggestive of the irrational cruelty of Nature, is less easy to explain. It is with the physical aspect of pain that we are here concerned. Its other phase may be left for the consideration of the philosophers who seek with commendable persistence to unravel the mysteries of conscious vitality.

A physician once defined pain (from the physical side) as the cry of a nerve for healthy blood. He might have been nearer the mark if he had said that it was the cry of a nerve-cell. For this very point leads us to note that the very essence of pain to the sufferer is his consciousness of it, and consciousness is nowhere known to be exercised save through the medium and intervention of nerve-cells. A somewhat shallow philosopher, of a type, has attempted to argue that, even in animals possessing nerve-cells (including brain-cells) of a high type, pain is unknown by reason of the want of the consciousness that human life knows at its fullest development. The idea that an animal, such as a dog, has nothing in the functional life of its brain-cells which in any degree corresponds to or foreshadows the higher consciousness of man is, of course, an entirely gratuitous assumption. As such, it may be dismissed with the scientific contempt it deserves to have showered upon it. If we assume that the capability of suffering is diminished by reason of the lessened complexity of the animal's whole organisation, we may reasonably find a truer explanation of the difference between human pain and that of the dog.

Indeed, we may fairly argue that pain, as represented typically in the highest organism, can only exist in a diminishing ratio as we descend in the scale of being.

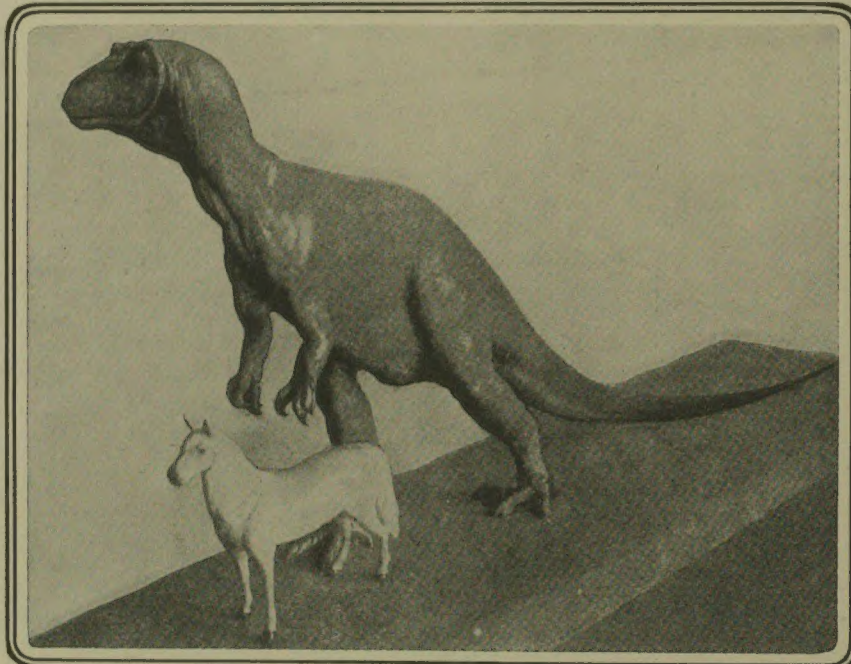


A CLAW THAT COULD CRUSH A MAN'S SKULL: THE SHORT FORE-FOOT OF THE ALLOSAURUS.

A PREHISTORIC MONSTER AND HIS PREY: THE ALLOSAURUS, WHICH EXTERMINATED THE BRONTOSAURUS.

IN the American Museum of Natural History there has just been set up an extraordinary skeleton brought from the famous Bone Cabin Quarry in Wyoming. The allosaurus was a carnivorous saurian; it was extremely active, and made an easy prey of the great, slow-moving brontosaurus, which was a gannivorous creature. On the bones of the brontosaurus were found the tooth-marks of the allosaurus, and on this justification the American Museum of Natural History mounted the skeletons together.

Photographs by Courtesy of the "Scientific American."



THE SIZE OF THE ALLOSAURUS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE HORSE.

The allosaurus could rear itself up to a height of twenty feet, in order to attack the vulnerable throat of the brontosaurus. Its head was three feet long, its fore-legs the same length as its head, its hind-legs eight feet long, and its body was balanced by a tremendous tail twenty feet long.

This much might be warranted in the way of inference from the consideration that proceeding from high to low estates in life's domain, we light upon a descending scale of complexity of the nervous apparatus. It is entirely reasonable to argue that if acute pain is a function, so to speak, of the higher nervous system, we must find less acute pain represented in the history of the lower grades. Now, in this idea lies much comfort, I think. For if the pains of lower life are not to be compared to ours, then must there be less pain in the sentient universe than many of

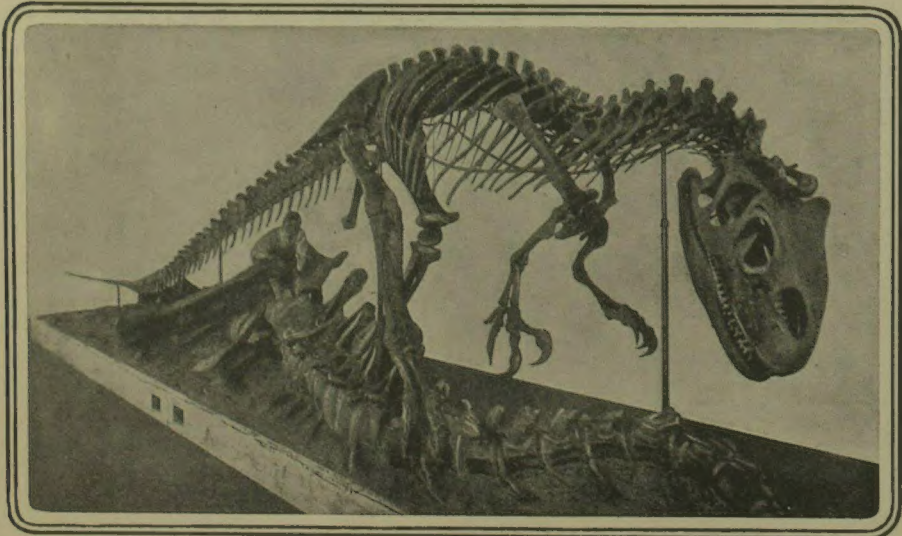


us are given to suppose. The contraction under stimulation of the microscopic mass of protoplasm which constitutes the body of an animalcule could hardly be regarded as a sign of pain, any more than the movements of the limb in a decapitated frog, resulting from the pinching of a nerve of the leg, could be regarded as showing that pain was present.

Clearly, that which constitutes the very essence of pain is the mental element that gives us the consciousness of suffering. It is this feature which may well entitle the human race to argue that in respect of intensity there are no pains like its own in all the world. This is the penalty we pay for our high organisation. If we desire the abolition or lessening of pain, we shall have to be content with a seat on the back benches in life's arena. Sundry circumstances support the view of the descending ratio of pain in life's scale. "Shock" is a condition which attends the receipt of injuries, and causes the collapse of the injured. The measure of "shock" may legitimately be taken as an indication of the degree in which the injury has operated on the nervous system. Present in extreme degree, "shock" may prevent recovery, and it itself is a consequence of the pain experienced. Now, in many lower animals there is noted an entire absence of "shock" after even severe injuries have been sustained. Low down in the scale a hydra can be divided in two, and a new hydra will grow out of each half. A starfish may have several of its rays bitten off by a hungry fish; the rays will grow again. Surely in the face of these facts we may conclude that pain can hardly be represented at all, if the processes of the injured body are equal to the full restoration of lost parts.

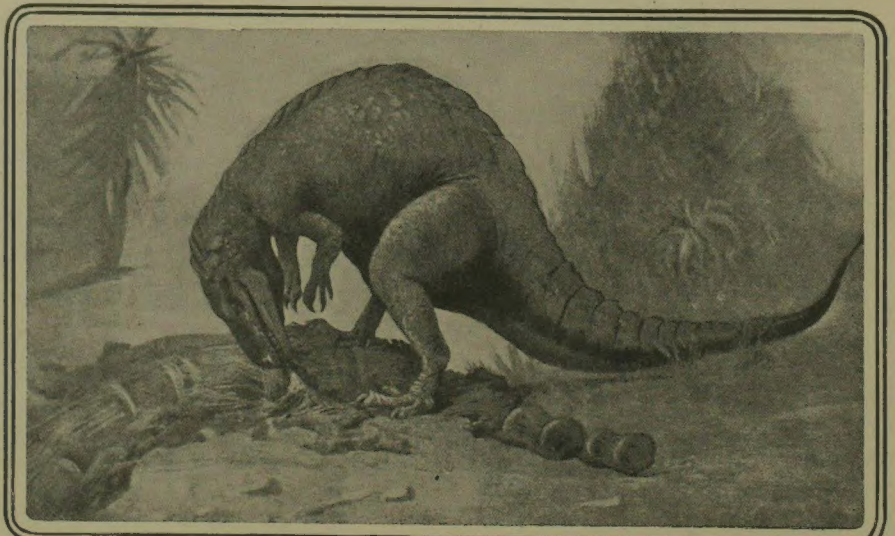
Even in the higher animals there is less "shock" noticeable, and therefore less pain to be reckoned with than is usually regarded as represented after injuries. A horse with its leg seriously injured has been seen to hobble along the roadside, cropping the grass as it went, while waiting for the merciful and rapid ending of its existence. Here it is surely impossible to assert with any show of reason that great pain, or agony, exists, because the "shock," which such a condition includes, would prevent the injured animal from any such trivial recognition of its pain as is implied in its attention to its feeding. The lower organisation, in fact, is marked by a lessened capacity for feeling pain, and accordingly by an absence of the depression which "shock" entails. A study of pain, therefore, reveals the high probability that the universe does not groan quite so loudly as might be supposed. In this idea I, for one, find much comfort.

ANDREW WILSON.



THE MOUNTED SKELETON OF THE ALLOSAURUS STANDING OVER THE BRONTOSAURUS.

There is no actual evidence that the brontosaurus in the specimen was the actual one devoured by the allosaurus, but the remains of the two monsters were found sufficiently near each other to justify the Museum authorities in bringing the two specimens together as captor and victim.



THE MEAL OF THE ALLOSAURUS: THE MONSTER'S PROBABLE APPEARANCE IN LIFE.

The reconstruction was made by Mr. Charles R. Knight, who is famous for his drawings of prehistoric monsters in their native haunts. Mr. Knight has made a remarkable series of these reconstructions for the American Museum.

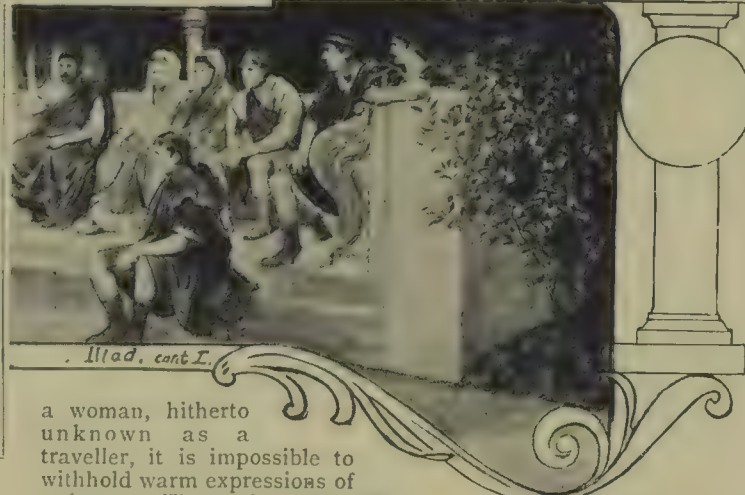
A STUDY IN SILVER GREY: JACK FROST'S ARTISTRY.



NATURE'S TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Such delightful effects as that illustrated in this remarkable picture have been seen in the outskirts of London during the recent frost. The photograph is reproduced by permission of the Kodak Company, 59, Brompton Road, S.W., where the original is on view in the company's galleries.

LITERATURE: BOOKS IN BEING.



THE persons who are honoured in caricature by Mr. Max Beerbohm need no consolation. Before he drew them they were famous; thenceforth they are immortal. The next age will be fortunate in its knowledge of the men of our time, for other caricaturists have only exaggerated the obvious, while Mr. Beerbohm has recorded the hidden beauties and mental subtleties of his subjects. His drawings are records rather of souls than of bodies. Through Max's eye we see matter moulded to the likeness of the spirit. This artist is the most transcendental of portrait-painters. Fittingly enough, he begins his "Book of Caricatures" (Methuen) with Mr. Sargent, whom he out-Sargents in ruthless insight. We see also Mr. Henry James in America and in London, and the drawings are reinforced by examples of Mr. Beerbohm's skill as a literary parodist. The tortuous sentences might have been written by Mr. James himself. Quite the most humorous thing in the book is the allegory of "Mr. Hilaire Belloc trying to win Mr. Chesterton over from the errors of Geneva." "G. K. C." tempers Mr. Belloc's

silence stabbed from time to time by supernatural wailings—where the trees by twilight had human faces, and a death-dealing Thing came up out of the ooze and scabbled slimily outside the barricaded cabin in which the sailors had taken refuge. Very prudently they fled from these unpleasant shores, preferring to face the perils of the deep. They came to a sea of entangled weed, inhabited by monstrous crabs and devil-fishes; and they landed upon an island where further horrors, more deadly even than the last, came out to prey upon them.

a woman, hitherto unknown as a traveller, it is impossible to withhold warm expressions of welcome. The author, Miss Mary Hall, prior to journeying across Africa, had spent much time in travelling in the other great continents of the world, and by these means had accustomed herself to the hardships which caravan-travelling necessarily entails. Africa is divided into three sections, and when Miss Hall wearied of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange River Colony she found herself pining to take a look at Central Africa, the second section, but with the hope of concluding her journey by crossing Northern Africa, the third section. Ultimately she was successful, and although when embarking for her journey through the Great Lakes her destination was uncertain, in the end she had the satisfaction of finding herself in Cairo, the heroine of an undertaking which is in many ways memorable. Miss Hall has much to say that

THE PICTURE-WRITING.

"And each figure had a meaning, Each some word or thought suggested."

is interesting, while the reader is struck by the charm and truthfulness of the work. Central Africa appealed to this intrepid woman with great force, and her descriptions of Chinde, Blantyre, the Zambesi, and the Great Lakes are quite excellent. From Central Africa she passed through German East Africa, from where she went to British East Africa, proceeding across Uganda, the Sudan, and down the Nile to Egypt. Mombasa, Tanganyika, the White Nile and Blue Nile, the Zambesi, the Great Lakes, and Nairobi are among a few of the places which Miss Hall describes. The volume deserves to be read and is worthy of the highest praise.

OWENEE AND THE SUITORS.

"Laughed and flouted all her lovers, All her young and handsome suitors."



"Gathering water-bags and rushes By a river in the meadow."

may fancy, in the mate's berth of a sailing-ship becalmed somewhere near the Sargasso Sea after a midnight reading of the "Ancient Mariner" and the "Inferno." We understand Mr. W. Hope Hodgson is a merchant-service man; he is also, by the showing of this fantastic tale, a joyful delineator of things gruesome. The title-page announces the story "as told by John Winterstraw, Gent, to his son James Winterstraw in the year 1757, and by him committed very properly and legibly to manuscript," but this is a superfluous note, for there was no necessity to date the experiences of the survivors of the *Glen Carrig*. They had been five days in the boats before they came to a land where the river banks were quivering, unfathomable mud, where an awful silence hung upon the dark forest—a

THE DEATH OF MINNEHAHA.
"Saw his lovely Minnehaha Lying dead and cold before him."

"The Boats of the 'Glen Carrig'" (Chapman and Hall) is a sailor's nightmare, told with quite uncommon creepiness. It is an eerie affair, conceived, we



MINNEHAHA, LAUGHING WATER.

They were plucky—and lucky; and John Winterstraw, Gent, returned

AN AMERICAN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF "HIAWATHA."

E. Grant Richards has just published a beautiful edition of "Hiawatha," with illustrations by Mr. Harrison Fisher. These reproductions are made by permission of the publisher.

safely to England; but his adventures make as pretty a bit of grisly writing as it has been our good fortune to meet.



THE PIPE OF PEACE.

The narrative of "A Woman's Trek from the Cape to Cairo" (Methuen) is impressed with more than ordinary interest, and when the journey has been made by



MINNEHAHA BLESSING THE CORNFIELDS

"No one, but the midnight only Saw her beauty in the darkness."

THE RITES OF THE RED MAN: SUN - WORSHIP IN MONTANA.

DRAWN BY THE "COWBOY ARTIST," CHARLES M. RUSSELL.



A BLACKFOOT INDIAN MOTHER HOLDING UP HER BABE TO BE BLESSED BY THE RISING SUN.

Among the Indians of Montana the worship of the sun still survives, and mothers hold up their infants to be blessed by the beams of the rising sun. The worship of the sun was the central part of the religion of the Incas, who believed themselves to be the children of the great light.

DINIZULU'S SLOVENLY KRAAL AT USUTU, A WONDER OF DISORDER.



COLONEL SIR DUNCAN M'KENZIE AND HIS STAFF WITH THE CHAPLAIN AT NONGOMA, DECEMBER 15.



DINIZULU BEING MARCHED UNDER ESCORT FROM NONGOMA JAIL TO INTERVIEW COLONEL SIR DUNCAN M'KENZIE.



DINIZULU'S ILL-KEPT HEADQUARTERS: THE USUTU KRAAL.



THE HOUSE WITH THE ONLY BEDSTEAD: VISITORS' QUARTERS AT USUTU.



WHERE DINIZULU KEPT HIS AMERICAN ORGAN: THE PARLOUR.



THREE OF DINIZULU'S WIVES OUTSIDE THE CHIEF'S BEDROOM



UMBEMBE, DINIZULU'S MOTHER, WHO WORKED ON HIS BEHALF.

The trial of Dinizulu is now proceeding at Pietermaritzburg, where he was brought after his arrest. The Usutu Kraal, where he stayed, was said to be exceedingly ill-kept. Round huts were few; conical and square thatches predominated. The "seraglio," a square brick-built hut, was inexpressibly musty and foul-smelling. In the visitors' hut was the only bedstead, which was covered with dust and dirt. The "study" contained Dinizulu's gramophone; the parlour, his American organ. Everywhere there was a litter of cheap books and papers. When he was taken into custody the Chief was allowed to bring three of his wives with him to Pietermaritzburg. His mother, Umbembe, who is still at Usutu, worked actively on his behalf, and watched the persons whom she suspected of being against her son. Sir Duncan M'Kenzie was in charge of the force that went up country to secure Dinizulu.

A KING IN DURANCE VILE: DINIZULU IN JAIL.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.



A DAINY-FOOTED ZULU MONARCH: DINIZULU AT THE DOOR OF HIS CELL.

Dinizulu is wearing a khaki tunic and trousers and a sweater. He is said to be looking depressed, but determined. He is imprisoned in the women's part of the jail, and occupies a small house opening into the exercise yard. His feet are particularly small and neat.

ART MUSIC

and in DRAMA



Photo. Corway.

MADAME ALBANESI.

Who has dramatised her novel, "Susannah and One Other." The play, entitled "Susannah and Some Others," will be produced at the Royalty on January 22.

ing sat down among canvases and drawings of alien ill-manners. It is an old disease—the eye and hand

ART NOTES.

THE jumbling of the pictures of the nations into the New Gallery makes a pie palatable or not, according to where you bite it. You may come away with the sickliness of absinthe



Photo. Burford.

MISS ADRIENNE AUGARDE

As Rosa Bud in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," at His Majesty's Theatre.

qui Marche" that they will partly fail to interest admirers of the large statue and its fellows among M. Rodin's achievements. Mrs. Charles Hunter does not live in the marble "Buste de Madame M. Hunter" as she did in



the contrasts of the naked rider's white horse against the pale rose and greys of flesh and drapery is quite beautiful. The Society's departed vice-president, Mr. Lavery, makes his goodbye with portraits of Signor Tosti, and of Pauline Chase as Peter Pan.

Whose Musical Play, "The Hat Shop," has been produced with great success at Henham Hall.

The melancholy traditions of Burlington House's Water-Colour Room are spoiled by Hogarth in the Winter Exhibition; its walls are covered with his oil canvases. These are, for the most part, interesting and curious. Large groups, such as "The First Performance of 'The Beggars' Opera' at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1727," lent by Mr. John Murray, and with its "keys" attached—for all the person-

ages of the groups are portraits—are full of the idiosyncrasies of the time and of Hogarth's brush. But it is not till we reach the Duke of Newcastle's "Southwark Fair" that we get the true jumble of a true Hogarth or his full powers as a colourist and a technician. Here, we suppose, we must hail Hogarth the Moraliser, for the stupidity and viciousness of the characters of the picture give the point to the majority of its multitude of incidents. And yet who shall say that our moraliser is not first of all a *farceur*? The quack doctor, his Merry Andrew, the feathered woman with a drum, the inevitable dice-box, the gaping and bespoiled rustics, the dogs and bailiffs, the strolling players—all these details are set down, we think, with a relish and in a spirit of mockery more acceptable in a wit with an eye-glass than in an artist with a message.—E. M.

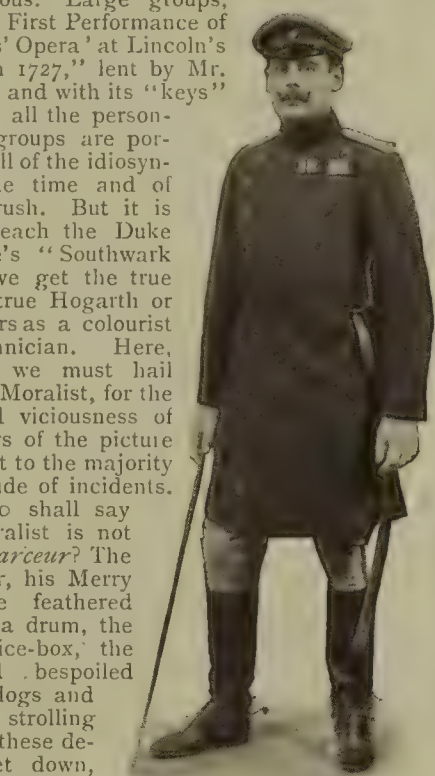


Photo. Foulsham & Banfield.

MR. ROBERT LORAIN AS CAPTAIN BLUNTSCHLI IN "ARMS AND THE MAN."

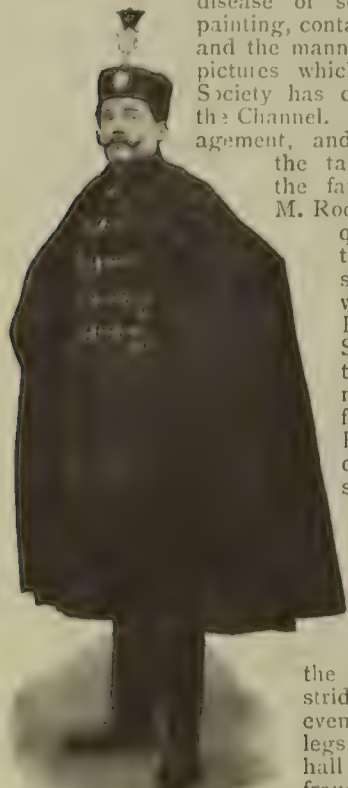


Photo. Foulsham & Banfield.

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER AS "THE CHOCOLATE CREAM SOLDIER" IN "ARMS AND THE MAN."



Durdles (Mr. G. W. Anson).

The Deputy (Mr. Frank Stanmore).

DURDLES AND THE DEPUTY IN "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD," AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—[Photo. Burford.]

the well-remembered cast of the preliminary bust of "Madame H," which was shown in the last exhibition, but the intense white of the marble does something to smother the vitality of a fine piece of work.

Above the salt, too, is that painting of Renoir's in the West Room. It is the bold habit of the International's jury to hang an admitted masterpiece among canvases which are but candidates to distinction. The paint of M. Blanche's witty brush lies flatly in the presence of Renoir, the past master. The picture is familiar enough, and yet how fresh is its vigour, how discriminating and just is the light which falls upon the woman, with the fan, standing in the window of her ugly room! With Renoir's extreme righteousness as a painter must be accepted a curious unrighteousness and perversion of taste. The wallpaper contrives to breathe Baudelaire and boarding-house at the same time.

On either side of Renoir hang the two canvases which are, among all those in the exhibition, the most dissimilar from that of the lady with the fan, and they are wisely hung, for they gain rather than lose by their position. These are Mr. Ricketts's "The Resurrection" and his "Don Juan in Hell." Whose "Resurrection," in these days of judgment, is wholly impressive? From the genius of the Sistine Chapel to the gentleman of the Tate Gallery, who has made the attempt and avoided failure? Mr. Ricketts sends his figures rising up to the sky, with limbs coiled and twisted into one long rope of immortality; the effect is unhappy, and the picture is redeemed only by the beautiful action of an angel leaning athwart the sky, and by its colour. The second picture is more successful, and



MR. GRANVILLE BARKER AS SERGIUS SARANOFF, AND MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY AS RAINA, IN "ARMS AND THE MAN," AT THE SAVOY THEATRE.—[Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.]



Mr. Gill.

Mr. Tree.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE AS JOHN JASPER, AND MR. BASIL GILL AS EDWIN DROOD, IN "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD," AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—[Photo. Burford.]

THE MOST DRAMATIC PLAY AT PRESENT RUNNING IN LONDON:
"THE THIEF," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.



1. SCENE FROM ACT I.

MARISE (Miss Irene Vanbrugh): I can't find Harry; he is not in the garden.

3. RICHARD CHELFORD (MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER) AND HIS WIFE, MARISE CHELFORD (MISS IRENE VANBRUGH).
"Worn out, my darling, after half-an-hour's walk?"

6. HARRY LEYTON (MR. REGINALD OWEN) AND HIS FATHER, RAYMOND LEYTON (MR. SYDNEY VALENTINE).

RAYMOND: Harry, Harry, don't make me ashamed of you.

4. RICHARD CHELFORD AND MARISE.

RICHARD: It feels like banknotes.

MARISE: Well, it is—it's my savings.

2. SCENE FROM ACT I.

Protheroe (Mr. Lyall Swete) telling Raymond Leyton that he suspects Harry Leyton of the theft.

5. MARISE ACCUSED OF THE THEFT.

RICHARD: You're mixed up in this business of the three hundred pounds, aren't you?

7. RICHARD CHELFORD (MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER), RAYMOND LEYTON (MR. SYDNEY VALENTINE), AND MARISE CHELFORD (MISS IRENE VANBRUGH).

RICHARD: I want you to forgive her—well, because I love her.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF A BUCK-JUMPING COMPETITION IN WYOMING.

Bucking broncho competitions are very popular among the ranchmen. They bring a number of fierce horses into the enclosure and let them do their worst, the man who sticks on longest proving the winner. The tenderfoot who attempts this sport very soon falls out of the running, but the superb horsemanship of the experienced riders gives opportunity for some remarkable displays of skill. Nothing tests a rider's seat more severely than to mount a buck-jumper. Cowboys come from great distances to attend these exciting contests.

CURIOSITIES OF COSTUME AMONG THE PICTURESQUE BURMESE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. LEWIS LONGFELD AND OTHERS.



1. A KIPLING INSPIRATION: A BURMESE GIRL WITH A CHEROOT.

2. MEN TO WHOM THE WOMEN PROPOSE: TWO ELIGIBLE KARENS.

3. A WOMAN WHO CANNOT KNEEL: A SHAN LADY WITH STRING-BOUND KNEES.

4. THE WOMEN WHO PROPOSE: KARENS OF UPPER BURMA.

5. THE EXTRAORDINARY NECK-EXPANSION OF THE PADANG WOMEN BY MEANS OF BRASS RINGS: BACK AND FRONT VIEW.

Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, has lately been visiting Burma, where he saw many of the curious costumes here illustrated. The Shan women wear extraordinary ear-ornaments and have strings tightly wound around their body and knees. It is impossible for them to kneel. Among the Karen tribe of Upper Burma the women propose to the men. The Padang women extend their necks to an amazing length with a series of brass rings. The first picture recalls Kipling's "Mandalay": "When I saw her she was smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot."

CURIOSITIES OF NATIONAL CUSTOMS IN PICTURESQUE BURMA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LEWIS LONGFIELD.



A BURMESE BAND THAT DELIGHTS CROWDS NIGHT AFTER NIGHT DURING PIVE.

Some years ago a Burmese band appeared at one of the International Exhibitions in England. Their music was extremely weird, and to the Western ear quite unmelodious; but the Burmese, accustomed to a different scale, find it delightful. Pive is one of the Burmese national festivals.



A CURIOUS WAY OF BARGAINING.—BIDDING WITH THE FINGERS UNDER A TRAY: BUYING AND SELLING PRECIOUS STONES AT HYATHYIN.

The merchants do not exchange any words as they bargain, but adjust the price by signalling to each other under the tray with their fingers. When a satisfactory figure has been arrived at, the bargain is concluded.



THE United States have now innumerable novelists of their own. To alter a line of Browning's—

The yellow novel, of the problem sort,
Aboundeth, very nitrous. It is strange!

Strange it is truly, for the American novel used to be so particularly pure. Indeed, a good deal of purity survives. A poet of my acquaintance was told by the editor of a Transatlantic serial that his innocent verses on an innocent little cottage-girl in Berks were "too passionate," a nice word—"fiction," "fictional," "passion," "passional"; we shall have "fashion," "fashional" presently. The emancipated novel, then, is fashionable in America.

As a result of the endless gulf-stream of fictional masterpieces which surge from the Press, I fear that few remember an old and now unfashionable author, named, in the old-fashioned way, Nathaniel Hawthorne. One does not see his books among the sixpenny series on the stalls—at least I have not seen them. Hawthorne

Glasgow; the facts occurred in my early schooldays, to my distress, for a near kinsman of the accused was of my acquaintance. The Scottish jury gave their national verdict of "Not Proven," by which they seem to have meant "Serve him right," among other things, but there was an unexplained break in the chain of evidence.



OUR TROOPERS IN ITALY.

"One must eat one's soup quickly in this country—the longer one waits the hotter it gets."

THE WORK OF THE FRENCH CHARLES KEENE:
CARICATURES BY HONORÉ DAUMIER.

Daumier was born at Marseilles in 1808, and was trained as a lithographer. He contributed to "Charivari," which was the parent of "Punch," and produced many portfolios of cartoons. A selection from his works has been edited (with an introduction) by Elisabeth Luther Cary, and is published by Messrs. Putnam, to whom we are indebted for permission to make these reproductions.



THE RED LETTER DAYS OF LIFE: A NEW MEMBER OF THE NOBILITY.

The Servant (announcing): "The Baron Driftwood!"

Two other volumes have a literary interest, for the old Trials, and the traditions about the characters, haunted the fancy of Mr. Stevenson, and provided materials for his play (in collaboration with Mr. Henley), "Deacon Brodie," and for his novels, "Kidnapped," and "Catriona."

I never could quite understand the fascination of "Deacon Brodie, or the Double Life," for Mr. Stevenson, except on the ground that he heard the tale when he was a nervous little boy, and was impressed by the picture of the Deacon appearing neat and trim, as in his portrait, to consult with you about a cabinet or an Adams chimneypiece, in the morning, and then turning up, with a vizard and a crowbar, in your bed-room at two in the morning. I told Mr. Stevenson that, if the Deacon had been an Archdeacon, the contrast between his ordinary and his burglarious life would have been more poignant.

The Trial is better than the play, and not so sentimental. It is a series of photographs of low life in Edinburgh, though the Deacon, I think, was of kin to the great old Covenanting house of Brodie of Brodie. We have pictures of the Bow Street runners, the English malefactor, the dog—as important a witness as the dog Harlequin in Bishop Atterbury's case; the thieves, the wrangling advocates, the red-faced Judges who drank their port on the bench of Scottish Themis. But the Deacon, though he died game, was a vulgar sort of rogue and gambler at the best.

The Trial in the Appin murder, the foundation of "Kidnapped," is far more romantic. Murders, even agrarian murders, were almost unheard of in the Highlands, and the shooting of Campbell of Glenure in the wood on the hillside south of Ballachulish convulsed Scotland with passions. It was just after the Rising of 1745-46. The laird of Ardshiel had been out in arms, and was an exile, his poor tenants paying secret



THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION: FABRICS THAT ARE POSITIVELY WATERPROOF.

rent to him and publicly paying rent to Glenure, agent for the forfeited estates. Glenure, a Campbell and a Whig, was a Cameron on the maternal side, and Government suspected that he was favouring the Jacobite tenants, Stewarts in Appin, Camerons in Lochaber.

He had to evict some Stewarts, or to shift their holdings, and James Stewart of the Glens had been heard to threaten him. Allan Breck Stewart, in French service, was prowling about fishing, drinking, and shooting blackcocks. Glenure rode to Fort William on business, through Stewart country, past Fasnacloich, past James's cottage, past Appin, Ardshiel, Ballachulish—all Stewart houses; he crossed the ferry into Cameron country, and, when he had crossed back again, the country people tell you that he said: "I am safe now that I am out of my mother's country." Within a mile of the ferry he was shot—by whom? Allan Breck fled and hid, and James sent him clothes and five pounds. That ruined James: he



EVENTS OF THE DAY.

"Ow, ow, he has licked the butter off my bread."

was tried at the Campbell capital, Inveraray, for being accessory to the murder of a Campbell. The country people say that Allan was not his slayer. The editor keeps the secret of "the dog man." So do I!



THE RAILWAYS: THIRD-CLASS TRAVELLERS—COMPLETELY FROZEN.

began to study our State Trials, was much pleased with what he found in them, and said that out of these materials he could make fifty novels. He did not, but a man might browse on the raw material of sensation in the State Trials for a year.

In these ill-printed, double-columned volumes you find the crimes, and injustices, and agonies and broken hearts, the unsolved mysteries, the passions, the manners and customs of three centuries. Here is an endless panorama of human action and suffering, truth and falsehood, loyalty, treachery, cruelty. These are the *farrago libelli*. I confess that I dip into the State Trials wherever I find them, though a case so odd as the Druce Case is not in all the array of volumes.

Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell are obliging the amateurs of romance in the rough by publishing a series of Famous Scottish Trials. The volumes are attractive and clearly printed, not like the State Trials, in which the blunt type, skimp margins, and bad paper conspire against the eye-



EVENTS OF THE DAY.

With apologies to the Japanese.

sight. There are useful illustrations, too, and portraits, while the work of the various editors is learnedly done.

The trial of a young lady for poisoning her lover comes first in the series. This was a mystery of

WHAT COUNTRY HAS THE FAIREST WOMEN? SCOTLAND'S ANSWER.

TYPES OF THE WORLD'S BEAUTY.—No. V.



TYPES OF SCOTTISH BEAUTY.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.

CAN DIAMONDS BE MADE BY MAN? LEMOINE'S ALLEGED FRAUDS, AND THE LATE M. MOISSAN'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.



M. LEMOINE'S TABLE, WITH HALF OF ONE OF HIS CRUCIBLES, AND THE DRAWER CONTAINING THE POWDERS ESSENTIAL TO THE PROCESS.



M. LEMOINE'S HOUSE IN THE RUE LECOURBE, WHERE THE DIAMOND FURNACE WAS INSTALLED.



ONE OF THE LATE M. MOISSAN'S ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.



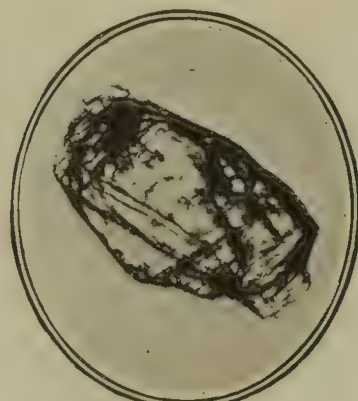
ANOTHER OF M. MOISSAN'S ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.



M. LEMOINE'S HOUSE, 12, RUE PAGELLE, WHERE THE DRAMATIST SCRIBE DIED IN 1861.



REMAINS OF M. LEMOINE'S FURNACE.
(a) Huge Carbon Poles, (b) Rheostat, (c) Cable, (d) Bed-Plate of Furnace.



AN ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND FROM M. MOISSAN'S FURNACE.



MOISSAN DIAMOND, PRODUCED AT A TEMPERATURE OF 3000 DEG.



AN ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND MAKER WHO WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS:
THE LATE M. MOISSAN AND HIS ELECTRIC FURNACE.



THE LATE M. MOISSAN AT WORK AT HIS FURNACE.
Note his hand protected from the heat, and his long furnace-shovel. Lemoine used one 16 feet long.

Sir Julius Wernher is prosecuting M. Lemoine, a French engineer, and is alleging that M. Lemoine defrauded him of £64,000 by representing that he could manufacture large artificial diamonds of great value. Sir Julius Wernher saw a flawless stone of considerable size produced from the engineer's crucible. On the strength of that Sir Julius began to finance M. Lemoine. He now asserts that the diamond was put into the crucible before the experiment, but M. Lemoine denies that this is so. To prevent suspicion of fraud, he stripped himself naked during the experiment, and permitted Mr. Jackson, a London financier who believes in him, to place the crucible in the furnace with a shovel sixteen feet long. The document containing M. Lemoine's secret, which was deposited with a London bank, is alleged to be blank paper. A further account of the case will be found on another page.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.]

WINSTON IN THE WILDS: THE COLONIAL UNDER-SECRETARY ON HIS VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.



HOW MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL APPEARED ON HIS COLONIAL TOUR.

It would appear that Mr. Winston Churchill found the ordinary colonial equipment far too heavy for the East African climate, to judge from the lightness of his attire. Mr. Churchill visited the Albert Nyanza, and was hospitably received at Lado, a large Belgian outpost on the line of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway. Our photograph was taken by Captain F. A. Dickinson, author of "Big Game Shooting on the Equator," published by Mr. John Lane. Captain Dickinson commanded Mr. Churchill's escort. In the background of the picture is a huge baobab palm.

CHILDREN IN CHARACTER: CHARMING LITTLE GUESTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE BALL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPEAIGHT.



1. MASTER GUY RAMSEY (PIERROT).
- 2 AND 2a. MASTERS JACK AND IVOR LOTINGA (RED AND BLUE PIERROISI).
3. MISS BARBARA ABRAM (SWEDISH MAIDEN).
4. MASTER GORDON FELL CLARK (KING OF HEARTS).
- 5 AND 5a. MISS MABEL AND MASTER KALLI (PIERRETTE AND PIERROT).
6. MASTER EDMUND DAVIS ("BUBBLES").
7. MASTER CYRIL FOWLER (TORRADOR).

8. MASIER LYONEL CLARK (VIKING).
9. MISS SYBIL POUND (A COSIER).
10. MISS URSULA RADFORD (THE BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH).
11. MISS KATHLEEN HAROLD (AN IRISH COLLEEN).
12. MISS LORENCE CHRISTY-CLARKE (THE FIRST LADY FREEMASON).
13. MISS IVY JENNINGS (VIVANDIÈRE).
14. MASTER GILBERT MURRAY (WHITE PIERROT).
15. MASTER RONALD ARMSTRONG JONES (BARRISTER).

16. MISS VIVIAN SUTTON (MISS HARDCASTLE, IN "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER").
17. MISS SYBIL ABRAM (NORMANDY FISH-WIFE).
18. MISS BARBARA BOKENHAM (FAIRY).
19. MASTER LEONARD FOWLER (LOHENGRI).
20. MISS MARJORIE BARTLETT (A ROSE MAIDEN).
21. MASTER RICHARD DAVIS (MUSICAL CLOWN).
22. MISS GWEN HAROLD (POWDER-PUFF).
23. MISS E. A. JONES (ELAINE, THE LILY MAID OF ASTOLAT).

- 24 AND 24a. MASTER JOCELYN DE SELINCOURT AND MISS JOAN PARKINSON (RUPERT OF HENTZAU AND DRESDEN CHINA SHEPHERDESS).
25. MISS GRACE THACKER (HER GREAT-GRANDMOTHER).
26. MISS ELNA HALL (LADY ARCHER).
27. MASTER BASIL DREW WOOD (A FRENCH REVOLUTIONIST).
28. MISS MURIEL SAYER (JOAN OF ARC).
29. MISS DAPHNE JENNINGS (LADY TEAZLE).

30. MISS VERA GREENBERG (NIGHT).
31. MISS KATHLEEN EMMETT (A GRISHA GIRL).
32. MASTER ARCHIE WANN (AN ADMIRAL).
33. MASTER VICIOR DORÉ (KING'S JESTER).
34. MISS GRAHAME HULL (A BRIDE).
35. MASTER LOUIS EVERETT DERONET (A JESTER).
36. MISS QUEENIE JERROLD-NATHAN (A FAIRY FROM "ALICE IN WONDERLAND").
37. MISS PHYLLIS FOWLER (DEWDROP).

THE LORD MAYOR'S NEW YEAR'S PARTY: QUAIN AND PRETTY COSTUMES AT THE CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL ON JANUARY 10.

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Francatelli, chef to the late Queen Victoria, valued Lemco highly.



Here's a picture of the jar to show exactly what we mean.
Note the trade-mark "LEMCO."

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MONTE CARLO.

HOWEVER much one may be attached to the Old Country, where men can get everything they want save spring in winter and the glimpse of a clear blue sky, with occasional rays of sunshine, the tendency to avoid cold and fog has increased. Where to spend

natural attractions as the stretch of coast between Hyères and the hill of Saint-Louis, dividing France from Italy? Cannes, Nice, and Mentone have for years catered for the winter visitors who have followed the example of Lord Brougham, who taught his compatriots all the glories of a winter spent along the coast where the tideless sea, clear as crystal, dances in the sunlight, and the visitor

the *élite* of cosmopolitan society, has held out resistless inducements to visitors to settle down within the shadow of that wonderful Terrace and Casino which constitute one of the sights of Europe—if not, indeed, of the world; for the hand of man has enhanced the beauties of Nature, and the gardens are, in the midst of January, filled with bright and blooming spring



the time during the most depressing season of the year becomes the problem which has to be elaborated. There is the land of the orange and myrtle, sung by Mignon, and railway companies have vied with each other in offering every facility to travellers to reach the ideal shores of the blue Mediterranean. What place can offer such charming surroundings as the Riviera, near the clear azure sea, shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world, with pine-forests and every comfort human heart can desire? What spot possesses such

appreciates the joys of that *dolce far niente* the children of the Sunny South affect. Where can it be more aptly enjoyed than within the little Principality of Monaco, the home of the Grimaldis, shut out by the Alpine ranges from every cold wind, with a maximum of sunshine, and surrounded with everything which can charm the senses? While the old rock of Monaco has been neglected, the Condamine relegated to the minor and cheaper hotels, the plateau of Monaco, with its magnificent hotels and restaurants frequented by

flowers, while here and there, thickly planted, are the palm and the aloe trees and the rarest and choicest specimens of the tropical flora. Amusements are provided with a liberal hand. Operatic and theatrical performances alternate with those classic and modern concerts where each musician is a past-master of his instrument; and then there is that matchless Terrace. Old friends meet, fresh acquaintances are made, and cemented perhaps at the Gossips' Club, bordering the sea, where the pigeon-shooting attracts in the afternoon.

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Mixture

and learn what a Perfect Mixture should be.

4½d. per oz. 9d. per 2 oz. 1/6 per ½ lb.



S-51.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ASSUREDLY it will be a thousand and more pities if the much-discussed four-inch race, which the Royal Automobile Club propose to hold in the Isle of Man in lieu of the lapsed Tourist Trophy event, is allowed to fall through by the niggardliness or the apathy of the manufacturers. Under the conditions, a most interesting and instructive competition should result, and I cannot but feel that those British makers who contemplate spending large sums of money in order to be represented in certain Continental events would find they were serving their own interests better—much better—by devoting themselves to competitions nearer home. It would be even more regrettable should a whole year be allowed to pass without a motor-race in the Isle of Man, the inhabitants of which have now become quite accustomed to regard such an event as an annual occurrence, akin to the periodical visits of the Lancashire trippers, by which they profit so largely and which they enjoy rather than condemn. It is well to keep the Manxmen in so excellent a frame of mind, for, Mona closed to us, we should not know where to turn for anything approaching a practical circuit. Ireland, yes—but only after the advent of Home Rule.

On all hands it is admitted that there is no better tyre, and no better tyre-manufacturers, than the Michelin and Michelins. Therefore the announcement made by Bibendum, in issuing his revised price-list for 1908, that

further reductions in prices amounting to 12 per cent. in all, are henceforward to obtain, will fall gratefully upon the ears of the motorist who likes always to employ the best. Car-owners should write the Michelin Tyre Company, Limited, 50, Sussex Place, S.W., asking for this 1908 list, for not only is it complete in all the sizes and characters of Michelin tyres available, but it is composed with a wonderfully complete code, which

Newton or Smith—kept the track and brought the flying car to rest after a sickening swerve or two, but as we showed in our last week's Illustrations, H. C. Tryon, a relative of the celebrated Admiral of that name, was not so fortunate. He was travelling at over seventy-five miles per hour at the time, and had beaten the fifty miles record, until then standing to the credit of Clifford-Earp and a six-cylinder Thames car, when the offside driving tyre failed, and the car, after turning round three times on the bank, smashed through the railings on the inside edge, snapped off a telephone-pole, and dropping off the track, stood up-ended in the sand. Tryon was only slightly hurt.



A STATE PROCESSION BY MOTOR-CAR: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ARRIVAL IN MALTA.

The Duke of Connaught has taken up his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. After his Royal Highness landed, he proceeded by motor-car to the Palace.

renders a long, fully descriptive telegram a matter of no moment and little cost.

In going for records at Brooklands lately the Napier luck would appear to be something out. There has been no mechanical failure, but tyres have burst or become detached upon the last two occasions, when both drivers and cars were well set on their allotted task. The first time the helmsman—it was either

company's steam-heated corridor trains make these journeys ideally comfortable.

We have received from the Great Western Railway a new and enlarged edition of their admirable brochure entitled "South Wales, the Country of Castles." The illustrations are extremely interesting, particularly those of the French invasion of Fishguard in 1797. The pictures are included in the chapter upon the New Direct Short Sea-route to Ireland via Fishguard and Rosslare.

Every Sunday popular half-day excursions are run by the Great Northern Railway Company to Huntingdon, Peterborough, Spalding, Boston, Louth, Grimsby, Grant-ham, Nottingham, Newark and Retford, leaving King's Cross at 11.30 a.m. There are also one-day bookings to Grantham, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Luton, and Dunstable, and numerous stations in the home counties. The

The Doctor's Advice

about whisky can be expressed in one word—PURITY—and the whisky that stands for purity is

CAMBUS

which is a high quality fine-flavoured whisky, and remains in wood for seven years to mellow and mature before a drop of it is sent out to the public. Cambus has been made from the Patent Still (not the Pot Still) for over 50 years.

To be had through the usual trade channels.

3/6

A BOTTLE.

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The ARDATH TOBACCO CO. beg to state that in order to effectually overcome the unavoidable effect of climatic influences upon Virginia Cigarettes the "STATE EXPRESS" are now also issued, without extra charge, in their patent AIR-TIGHT VACUUM TINS of 25, 50 and 100, whilst their original packing in cardboard boxes will be continued for those who prefer them.

"The Beverage
that Benefits."

The purest of all spirits in the best of all forms.

WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam SCHNAPPS

Distilled from the juice of the juniper and doubly refined, offers the most perfect drink both for health and pleasure.

"A Glass in the morning, another at night,
Braces the system, and keeps the heart light."

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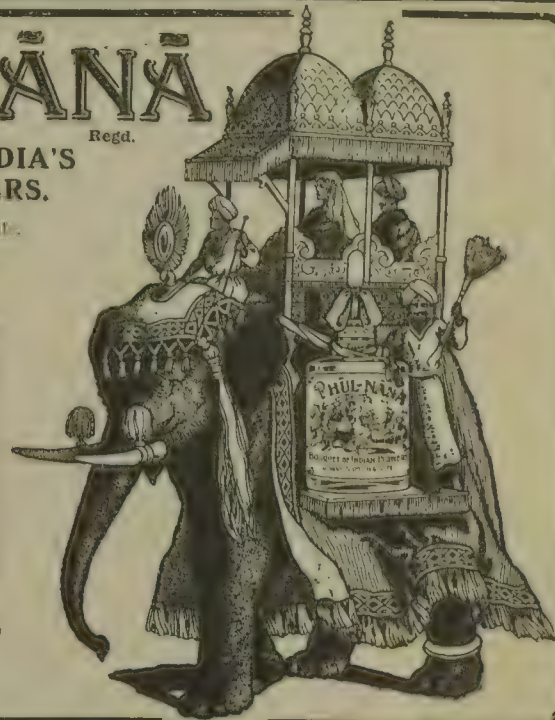
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packing and postage.

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The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of
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The beneficial action of Cod-liver Oil depends largely on the ease with which it can be assimilated. The "Allenburys" Cod-liver Oil is made in our own factories by special and distinct processes. It can be borne and digested when ordinary Cod-liver Oil is refused.

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER have a
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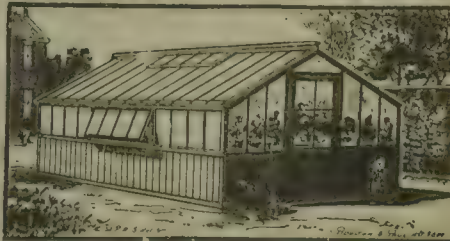
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No. 49A.—SPAN, 10 ft. by 8 ft. ... £10 10 0
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These Houses are sent out well made, painted three
coats, glazed 21-oz. glass, and Carriage Paid.

BOILERS OF ALL MAKES AND SIZES.

GARDEN FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon by Appointment.

CARRIAGE PAID on orders of 40s. value
to most Goods Stations
in England and Wales.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Preserves, Beautifies, Nourishes, and Restores

THE HAIR.

Closely resembles the natural oil in the
Hair which nature provides for its preser-
vation, and without which the Hair gets
dry, thin, and withered. Nothing else
does this. Golden Colour for Fair Hair.
3/6, 7/-, & 10/6.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

Produces soft, fair, delicate skin, heals
all cutaneous eruptions, and insures a
lovely delicate complexion to all who use
it. 2/3, 4/6, of Stores, Chemists and
Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a discussion proceeding in a monthly review on the relative merits of what are absurdly called respectively "club women" and "domestic women." The topic lacks interest to my mind, because I discern no natural or actual antithesis in the matter. There are not any women, so far as I can observe, who, having comfortable homes of their own, steadily desert those homes to sit about in their clubs; and, conversely, there are hundreds of women, good housekeepers, who fully value their homes who find the club pleasant occasionally for a change, and convenient for mild hospitalities. What do those people who rail at ladies' clubs suppose happens there? The attractions of these places are very limited—just a few decently furnished rooms to sit in; some of the current papers are there to look over; meals are to be obtained, which are, at any rate in my club (one of the best known) banal as regards the menu and very indifferent in the cookery; pens and ink and paper are on side tables; there is a smoking-room, chiefly utilised by men visitors; a dressing-room—*voilà tout*. What is there in all this to compete against the home? It is so absurd to pretend that the most ordinary circumstances of outdoor life are inimical to a woman's domesticity.

The more active and "out-of-doors" the career the more a real home is valued. "In your circumstances you cannot *exist* without a happy *intérieur*," wrote King Leopold to Queen Victoria; and, beyond a doubt, the more pressure and difficulty there is in the external life, the more precious is the quiet home-life, guarded by affection and sunny with sympathy. In "The Heart of Gambetta," we are informed that Bismarck predicted the early death of his great French antagonist precisely because he lacked this essential support. "To be able to serve one's country for a long time," said Bismarck, "one must marry a plain woman, have children like the rest of the world, and a country place or some house of one's own, like any common peasant, where one can go and rest, nurse one's colds, wait one's opportunity, and hide oneself from the bores and from the rulers of the day"; and the man who reports this adds: "It was easy to see that he was thinking of himself as he spoke." In Lord Macaulay's "Life," there is a similar expression of feeling, but in his case it was a sister who made the home a place of rest and peace. After all, the success of the home-life is spiritual; bodily comfort and personal attention are precious additions (I have often envied a man the wife from whom he got such tender care!); but it is the atmosphere of perfect sympathy and understanding and love that is the essence of the matter. And in this matter it may most truly be said, as good women know: "It is better to give than to receive."



A CHIC EVENING GOWN.

White chiffon is hemmed, both on the skirt and round the kimono sleeve draperies, with black satin; above which is painted a design of roses. The gathered chiffon vest is finished with black straps, and the side folds are painted to match the skirt.

The story goes that the German Emperor, who has always stood somewhat in the place of a parent to the fatherless young Duke of Saxe-Coburg, remonstrated warmly on hearing that the cradle for the baby heir to the Duchy of the younger Prince had cost £240, it being profusely trimmed with real lace on the canopy. "Had it been for a Princess, it would have mattered less; but how can a Warrior fit to be a German Prince," asked the Kaiser, "come out of such a cradle, decorated at the cost of the year's salary of an official or professional man?" The anecdote gives rise, at any rate, to the reflection of how much less an income is considered suitable for a middle-class family in Germany than here. The German business, professional, and official classes have for some time been growing richer, however, and have proved it to the outer world by their increased expenditure in such ways as travelling in foreign countries, and in the purchase of costly articles of attire. Of recent years the Germans have become serious competitors for the fine furs captured each season in the wilds for the use of luxurious civilisation. The cost of the finer furs is continually increasing, as the area of cultivated lands and the steady advance of the iron road drive the wild creatures farther away. Furs are already so expensive as to be on a par with jewellery, demanding care and thought in purchase, and attention in keeping and using them.

A single fine skin of sable may cost sixty pounds, an ordinarily good sable-skin is thirty or forty pounds, and it takes half a dozen at least to make a nice tie or muff. Silver fox (the real animal's skin, not the black fox with badger's white hairs artificially inserted, which is very handsome and nice, but merely "silvered," not "silver" fox) is one of the rarest of all skins. A perfect skin of real silver fox, full, bushy, and well tipped all over with silver hairs by nature, is worth as much as four hundred pounds, and even a mere black fox skin of the best quality may fetch one hundred pounds, for one animal. The Siberian squirrel has up to now provided us with some of the less costly fur garments, but such an enormous number have been trapped in the last few years, since motoring made a fur coat a necessity for a crowd of wearers, men and women alike, who never minded before whether they had a fur garment, that the supply is now beginning to run short. Six million poor little squirrels were taken, so I am told by an authority, in the last fur-trappers' year! Hares are trapped in the cold countries in millions, too, and it is their fur dyed to imitate other and rarer pelts that supplies the market with most of the artful imitations of which purchasers have to beware. Siberian hare is not a bad fur in itself, but it is not pleasant to find that you have been induced to purchase it at the price of marmot, stone marten, or mink, all which are far more costly furs, but which hare can be made to imitate by dyeing.

FILOMENA.



Somebody's Darling

You may be comely or but passably fair—it matters not. You are Somebody's darling, and for that Someone's sake you ought to make most of your appearance. You may not be loved the more, but you will certainly not be loved the less, for an additional charm.

VINOLIA SOAP is all that is necessary for a healthy and dainty toilet. This pure soap lathers delightfully; its fragrance is delicate; its cost is within the reach of all. It may not give you what Nature has wholly withheld, but it will make the most of what she has bestowed.

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Premier, 4d.; Floral, 6d.; Toilet (Otto), 10d.; Vinolia Powder, 1s.; Lypsy! 6d.

How do our Nerves affect our Lives?

This is a serious problem, to which Dr. C. W. Saleeby addresses himself with profound skill in an absorbingly interesting publication just issued from the press, bearing the quaint title "The Will to Do." In this the doctor throws a flood of light on an hitherto obscure subject, which must appeal with startling force to all who value health and strength and the power to do things.

That the gifted author of such noteworthy works as "The Cycle of Life," "The Doctor and the Simpler Life," etc., will have something of exceptional interest to tell us goes without saying. And these anticipations are realised to the full in "The Will to Do," which discusses the vital question of the hour, viz., Nervous Health. His opening declaration is at once the keynote of the whole question which he proceeds so skilfully to solve.

"It is increasingly the fact," says the medical writer, "that owing to our ignorance of matters vital to our well-being, only too many of us are constantly induced to disregard the most elementary and necessary hygienic precautions, and thus, under the extraordinary pressure of modern civilised life, to assist the increase of nervous ailments which the readers of medical thought all agree in recognising and deploring."

Dr. Saleeby not only points out the evil, but he tells how to combat it. He goes to the root of the matter by declaring it high time that the most accurate knowledge should be brought widely to bear upon the vital question of nerves, which concerns all mankind, for, says he, "It is impossible in the modern world to win success, or even happiness, except by nervous force." The doctor draws attention to the fact that Phosphorus is the life-giving element that is absolutely essential for our nerves and our well-being. And then comes the essence of the whole question, that cannot be too seriously impressed.

"Many of the forms in which Phosphorus is often administered seem altogether to defy the body to absorb them." This gives one "furiously to think."

"Because a preparation contains Phosphorus it does not follow that the consumer will benefit therefrom. Now any means by which the absorption of Phosphorus can be accomplished must be hailed as a universal blessing," says the doctor, who drives home his meaning in the following pregnant words: "The special point about Sanatogen, the tonic food remedy before me, is not only that Phosphorus is there, but that it is absorbed."

In Sanatogen, Dr. Saleeby has discovered the golden means whereby Phosphorus, the vital constituent of the brain and the nervous forces, can be administered so that the hungry tissues can take hold of their proper food and absorb it.

To use his own graphic words, Sanatogen ensures the

faithful working of "the nervous machine, which is at once more delicate, more powerful, and more enduring than any machine ever made or ever to be made by man."

Tea and coffee, he says, are stimulants. In their action they serve as lubricant oil for the nervous machine.

But—and here is the point worth noting—what the nerves require is not a lubricant, but a power that will re-create them. Stimulants will not do this. A true tonic must be also a specialised food. When a machine is worked at high pressure continuously it requires a renewing of its separate parts to meet wear and tear.

"Sanatogen," says the doctor, "is a true tonic, because it is a true food, and in a special way a nervous food." So it is a nutrient as well as a tonic.

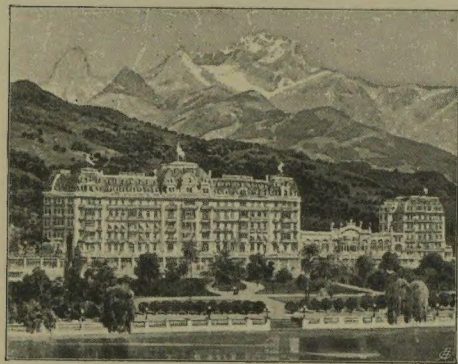
In conclusion, the author delivers the striking opinion that Sanatogen has solved the problem of giving Phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it—"a problem," he declares, "which has not hitherto been solved by the usual modes of administering this element." The whole message is fraught with great significance, and forms most profitable reading for every thinking person.

"The Will to Do," by Dr. C. W. Saleeby (London: F. Williams & Co.). A limited number of complete specimen copies are available for distribution, and a copy will be sent, gratis and post free on application to the publishers, F. Williams & Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., mentioning "I.L.N."

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Hot and cold water in every dressing-room. English Sanitation. Restaurant.
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For the lips of our mothers, our sisters and brothers,
For the lips of all others, try Lypsil.
For the luckless lip that lost its sip,
For making a slip 'twixt the cup
and the lip,

There's Lypsil.

Lypsil for Tender Lips.

Prepared by THE VINOLIA CO.
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CHERRY BLOSSOM, best for personal use. Greatly improves the appearance of all boots and shoes. Saves time and patience. Never fails to please. "You are sure," says a delighted user, "to get a brilliant polish for your pains." Softens, beautifies, and preserves the leather of all boots and shoes, glacé kid, box calf, &c. Tins, 2d., 4d., 6d. Outfit, 1/- Grocers, Bootmakers, Leather Merchants.

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Gives marvellous splendour to brass and all metals. Never disappoints. Stands the weather, economical, speedy, clean. Tins, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

Send for DAINTY FREE SAMPLE of both Polishes, and also of Chiswick Carpet Soap, which cleans all carpets without taking them up. Enclose 1d. stamp to cover postage.

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Let us send you a large sample bottle of Mellin's Food and a helpful book — both are FREE. Mellin's Food, Ltd., Peckham, S.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of St. Albans, writing in his diocesan magazine, expresses the hope that the Essex bishopric may come into being about the middle of next year. He is strongly opposed to the spending of large sums of money upon a new cathedral until the spiritual wants of the diocese have been more adequately supplied. The *Guardian* points out that in little more than a century Essex has been in three different dioceses—London, Rochester, and St. Albans. "It will soon be a separate entity, with the prospect of division into two parts."

The Church Missionary Society has opened the New Year with brightening prospects. On Dec. 31 the funds were £30,000 more than at the same time last year, and the expenditure some £10,000 less. On Tuesday of last week the Committee of the C.M.S. took leave of twenty-seven missionaries, who are going out at once to the foreign field—seven to Africa, two to Palestine, four to India, twelve to China, and two to Japan.

Canon Hervey, late Rector of Sandringham, has left Barton Manor, the royal lodge in Osborne Park which was lent him by the King, and is staying at his house in the Close, Norwich, as he is on duty as Canon-in-Residence at the Cathedral.

Dr. Ridgeway, the new Bishop of Chichester, has already visited his cathedral city, and it is expected that his consecration will take place on Jan. 25, the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, when the sermon will be preached by Canon Beeching. The Bishop hopes to take up active work in the diocese on or about March 1.

The Bishop of Knaresborough preached the sermon at the dedication of the new church of St. Wilfrid, Harrogate, which is one of the most beautiful modern parish churches in Yorkshire. The Vicar (Rev. W. F. Swann) came five years ago to take charge of the little temporary district church. The cost of the present building is estimated at £24,000, not including the tower and spire. About £11,000 has already been spent in building and furnishing the nave.

The Bishop of Kaffaria is visiting England, and gave an address at the January meeting of the S.P.C.K. He said that his diocese was about the size of Ireland, and was practically a native preserve, being occupied by about 800,000 natives. He felt that the native question was the chief problem of South Africa.

Torquay has been full of visitors during the New Year holidays. Among the January guests were the Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, and the Bishop of Colchester and Mrs. Johnson.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs. Kennion have left the Palace, Wells, for a short stay at Bath, where the Bishop has a number of engagements.—V.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J R MATTEY (Burghill).—In reference to your problems, No. 7 is pretty, but too simple in construction for a two-mover. No. 8 can be solved by 1. K takes Kt. No. 9 is spoiled by the dual mate given by either B or Kt.

J S WESLEY (Exeter).—Will you kindly send your position on a diagram? There is always danger in transcribing them.

A G MCKENZIE (Turiff).—A board and set of men can be bought at any fancy shop, and for your purpose Hoffer's "Chess for Beginners," published by Routledge, is best. You would find it a sufficient tutor for a start.

R H COOPER (Malbone).—Your amended diagram shall have our early attention.

C P (Carlisle).—The last game you sent was so poorly played by Black that, smartly as it was won, there is not sufficient interest to justify publication. We should be glad to examine any others, however.

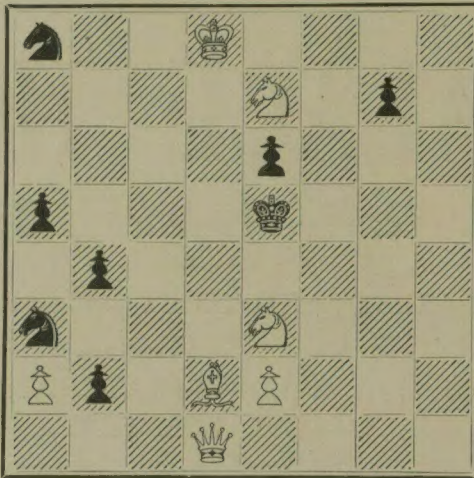
REV G LEWTHWAITE.—Your new problem shall be examined shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3317 received from C A M (Penang) and Laurent Changuion (St. Helena P'ay, Cape Colony); of No. 3319 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3320 from Jaromir Husek (Praha); of No. 3321 from Hereward; of No. 3322 from J S Wesley (Exeter), José M Dorda (Ferrol), T L S Garrett (Cheltenham), Patrick C Littlejohn (Rugby), C Heather (Finchley), J R M (Burghill), M Nockels (Cromer), and J D Tucker (Ilkley).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3323 received from Sorrento, F Henderson (Leeds), T Roberts, R Worters (Canterbury), Walter S Forester (Bristol), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Nellie Morris (Winchester), A Groves (Southend), E J Winter-Wood, Shadforth, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), A R Foster (Birmingham), and G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford).

PROBLEM No. 3325.—By ERNST MAUER (BERLIN).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3322.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE.

1. B to B 4th
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

Any move

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, between Messrs. M. MORGAN and S. L. STADELMAN in consultation against Dr. E. LASKER.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Allies).	BLACK (Dr. L.).	WHITE (Allies).	BLACK (Dr. L.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. K to R sq	P to R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B takes K Kt	
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to Q Kt 4th			
This turns the opening into a sort of Evans, with Black under compulsion to decline.			
6. P to Q R 4th	B to Kt 3rd		
8. Castles	P to Q R 3rd		
9. B to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
Throughout this game the exactitude of the defence is a noteworthy feature. The Bishop cannot be profitably exchanged.			
10. Q to K sq	Kt to Kt 3rd		
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
12. B to R 2nd	B to B 2nd		
13. P to R 5th	P to Q 4th		
The advance of the Queen's Pawn at the right moment is always the mark of the master, and here it is finely timed. White cannot take the Pawn without compromising his centre.			
14. R to Q sq	R to K sq		
15. B to Kt 5th	B to K 3rd		
16. Kt to R 4th			
Although White naturally wishes to displace the adverse Queen's Knight, this is not altogether good, as it serves to block his position with evil effect later on.			
16. B to Kt sq	Kt to B 5th		
17. B to Kt sq	B to Kt 5th		
18. P to B 3rd	B to Q 2nd		
A beautiful resource. White apparently must win something, but this entirely deprives him of his advantage. If now, 31. R takes B, B takes P, 32. Q takes B, R takes R, etc. At best White's game is broken up.			
		31. Kt to B 5th	R (Q B) to Q sq
		32. Kt to K sq	B to Q 8th
		33. Kt takes R	B takes P (ch)
		34. K to Kt sq	R takes Kt
		35. R to Q B sq	B takes Kt P
Another fine sacrifice, led up to by play of the highest order. Black now forces a splendid victory.			
		36. R takes B	R takes Kt
		37. P takes B	B to Q 8th (ch)
		38. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 4th (ch)
		39. K to B 2nd	Q to R 8th
		40. Q takes P	Q to B 8th (ch)
		41. K to K 3rd	

Black mates in five moves.

Game played in the Western Chess Tournament at Excelsior between Messrs. DANIELS and SCHRODER.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. D.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).	WHITE (Mr. D.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd		
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P		
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
7. Castles	B to K Kt 5th		
Not very good, although, perhaps, in the spirit of the opening. B to K 2nd is the correct move.			
8. R to K sq	P to B 4th		
Again inferior, as it exposes his King too much. B to B 4th makes the best of an awkward defence.			
9. P to B 4th	B to Kt 5th		
10. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
11. P takes P	Kt takes Kt		
12. P takes K Kt	B takes P		
13. P takes Kt	B takes Q R		
14. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)			
By his judicious sacrifice of the exchange White comes out of the fray with a winning advantage, which he rapidly materialises.			
		14. P takes P	K to R sq
		15. P takes P	R to Kt sq
		16. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd
There is nothing better, poor as it is.			
		17. B to K 7th	Q to Q B 3rd
		18. B takes R	B takes Kt
		19. P takes B	Q takes B P
		20. R to K 3rd	
Not troubling to capture the Bishop, as a more speedy victory is in sight.			
		21. B to K 2nd	Q to R 4th
		22. R to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
		23. K to Kt 2nd	P to B 8th (ch)
		24. B to K 7th	P to Kt 4th
		25. Q to K 6th	B takes P
			Resigns



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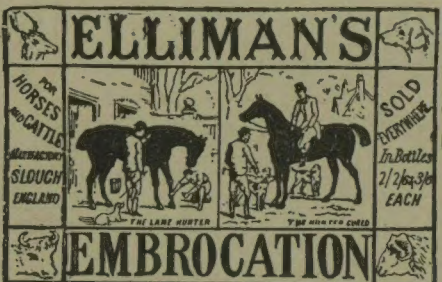


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Hartshill, July 11, 1907.

Mr. Brooks, Sir—Just a line to say I received your appliance quite safe and am very much pleased with it. I am sure it will give satisfaction, and I find it is a great benefit when working, as it gives ease and comfort. I am also able to digest my food so much better. You can make what use you like of this letter as I am sure I will tell anyone who suffers as I have. Thanking you very much for your kindness,

I remain, Yours truly, JOHN JONES.

A gentleman from Blackpool, whose name we will furnish on application, has also found relief. He says:

Blackpool, May 12, 1906.

Dear Sir—I received the appliance on the 1st inst., and am very pleased with it. It adapts itself to the body in a marvellous manner and serves its purpose perfectly. I have never felt so safe or so comfortable before, since I was ruptured. I cycle and take a lot of exercise, but the cushion always stays in place, whatever position I get in.

I am, Yours truly, W. T. S.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 16, 1906), with a codicil, of HENRY HUCKS, LORD ALDENHAM, of Aldenham House, Elstree, and St. Dunstons, Regent's Park, who died on Sept. 13, has been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £703,729, exclusive of estates in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire, settled on and given to his eldest son. Lord Aldenham states he had made ample provision for his children in his lifetime, and he now gives £10,000 to his eldest son to be applied at his discretion; the lease and furniture at St. Dunstons to his children, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs and the Hon. Edith Gibbs; £500 each to the executors, and one third of the residue to his son, Lord Aldenham, and two thirds to his children, the Hons. Vicary, Herbert C., Kenneth Francis, Henry Lloyd, and Edith Gibbs.

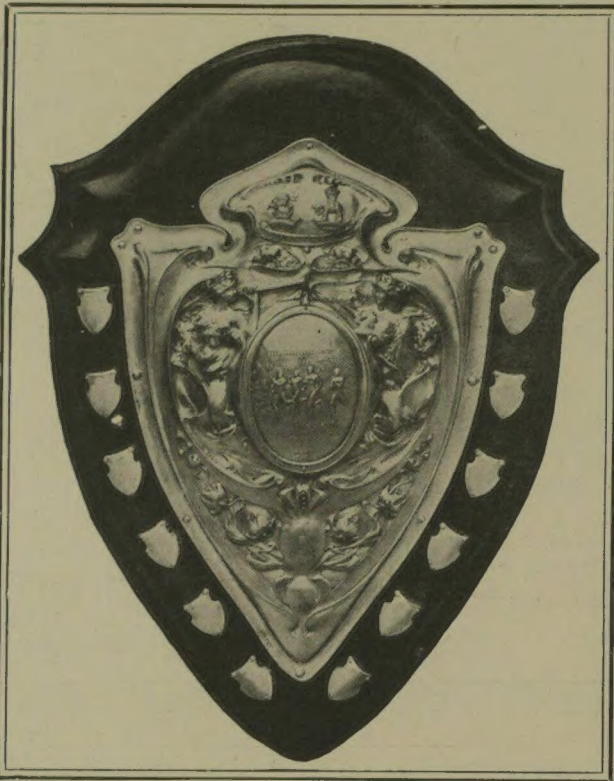
The will (dated April 19, 1907) of the REV. FREDERICK ALEXANDER STEWART-SAVILE, M.A., of Hollenden Park, Tonbridge, who died on Nov. 6, has been proved by his sons, the value of the property amounting to £66,940. The testator appoints from the funds of his marriage settlement £2000 each to his children, Walter, Alice, and Adelaide; and £1000 each to his daughters Marion and Eleanor. He gives £2000, in trust, for his godson Derek; £5000 each to his daughters Adelaide and Alice; and legacies to relatives and servants. Four fifths of the residue he leaves to his son Robert, and one fifth to his son Walter.

The will (dated July 10, 1907) of JANE, DOWAGER MARCHIONESS CONYNNGHAM, of The Mount, Ascot, and 36, Belgrave Square, who died on Nov. 28, was proved on Dec. 21 by Frederick William Ramsden and William Henry Saltwell, the value of the estate being £68,915. The testatrix gives £6,000, in trust, for her son, Lord Charles Arthur Conyngham; £5000, in trust, for her grandson, Lord Frederick William Burton Conyngham; £2000 to her daughter Lady Blanche Conyngham; £1000 each to the executors; £50 a year to her maid, Elizabeth Long; and £100 to her butler, William Lawrence. Her residence at Ascot is to be sold, and out of the proceeds thereof she gives £3000 to her daughter Lady Blanche, and the remainder to her daughters Lady Elizabeth Ramsden and Lady Florence Willoughby. Under the terms of her marriage settlement Lady Conyngham appoints £5000 to her daughter Lady Blanche; £1000 to her son Lord Charles; and the residue to her daughters Lady Elizabeth and Lady Florence. All other her estate and effects she leaves to her children, except such as may succeed to the title.

The will (dated Nov. 29, 1892) of MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SPORTISWOODE TREVOR, V.C., of 11, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, who died on Nov. 2, has been proved by Mrs. Florence Mary Brackenbury, the daughter, Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, the brother, and Robert Salusbury Trevor, the value of the property being £21,310. The testator settles 270,000 rupees on his daughter and her issue, and leaves the residue of his property to her absolutely.

The will (dated May 3, 1906) of SIR WILLIAM GEORGE PEARCE, BART., of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford,

Cardell House, Wemyss Bay, and Deanery Street, Park Lane, who died on Nov. 2, was proved on Dec. 18 by Colonel Charles Crutchley, Henry Sutton Timmis, and William Henry White, the value of the real and personal estate being £463,364. Sir George bequeaths £2000 to the Missions to Seamen; £2500, in trust, for the repair and support of Hungerford Parish Church, and £1000 for the augmentation of the living; £500 each to the Shipwrights' Company and the Savernake Hospital; £5000 to Sidney Munro; £5000, in trust, for his cousin William Robert Reeves; £5000 to his wife; and many other legacies. The residue of his estate, and also a



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sum of £100,000 over which he had a power of appointment under the will of his father, he leaves to his wife for life and then for his children, and, in default of issue, to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity within the Town and University of Cambridge of King Henry VIII. Foundation (Trinity College). The testator left no issue, and Lady

Pearce having just died, the whole of this sum, about £400,000, will go to Trinity.

The will (dated July 27, 1905) of MR. JONATHAN LAVINGTON EVANS, of 4, Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol, who died on Nov. 16, has been proved by Henry Brittan Evans, Horace Lavington Evans, and Arnold Evans, the sons, and Samuel Corner Hosegood, the value of the estate amounting to £145,922. He bequeaths £500, all furniture and domestic effects, and £1000 a year to his wife; £50 per annum to Frances Mary Hine; £100 to Mr. Hosegood; £100 to his coachman, Joseph Butler; and the residue to his children.

The will (dated Sept. 11, 1907) of BARON VON DEICHMANN, of 8, Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, and 2, Crosby Square, who died on Nov. 12, has been proved by Baroness von Deichmann, the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £140,416. The testator devises and gives everything he may die possessed of to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. John Coppen, Normanhurst, Ashford, Middlesex.	£79,614
Mr. Gilbert Robertson Sandbach, Stoneleigh Rossett, Denbigh	£78,965
Mr. Hyman Abraham Abrahams, 7, Belsize Park	£68,283
Mr. Edward Birkhead Steegman, of Barcelona	£60,308
Mr. John Moberley, Catherwell House, Stourbridge	£57,775
Mr. John Edwards, Wolsey Grange, Esher	£48,608
Mr. Bernard Hillman, 33, First Avenue, Hove	£45,136
Mr. William Lyon, late of Clavering Court, Newport, Essex	£40,810
Mr. Thomas Henry Waterhouse, Beech Hill Road, Sheffield	£40,649
Mr. Nathaniel Baker, Butts Hill, Kingswear, Devon	£37,483
Mr. Andrew D. Hatch, Oldfield Park, Bath	£37,338
Mr. John Blackburn, Hallwood House, Todmorden	£37,267
Mrs. Mary Catherine Philips, 14, Eccleston Square	£32,707
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Drillsma, 220, Cromwell Road	£32,376
Mr. John Patrickson, Cumberland Lodge, Beckenham	£25,407
Viscount Gormanston, Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, Dublin	£13,672
Sir Lewis Morris, Penbryn, Carmarthen	£13,416
Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, 113, Queen's Gate	£11,471
Canon the Hon. Henry Douglas, Foregate Street, Worcester	£10,773

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